TUSCULUM COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAY 1 1949

Saturday Review

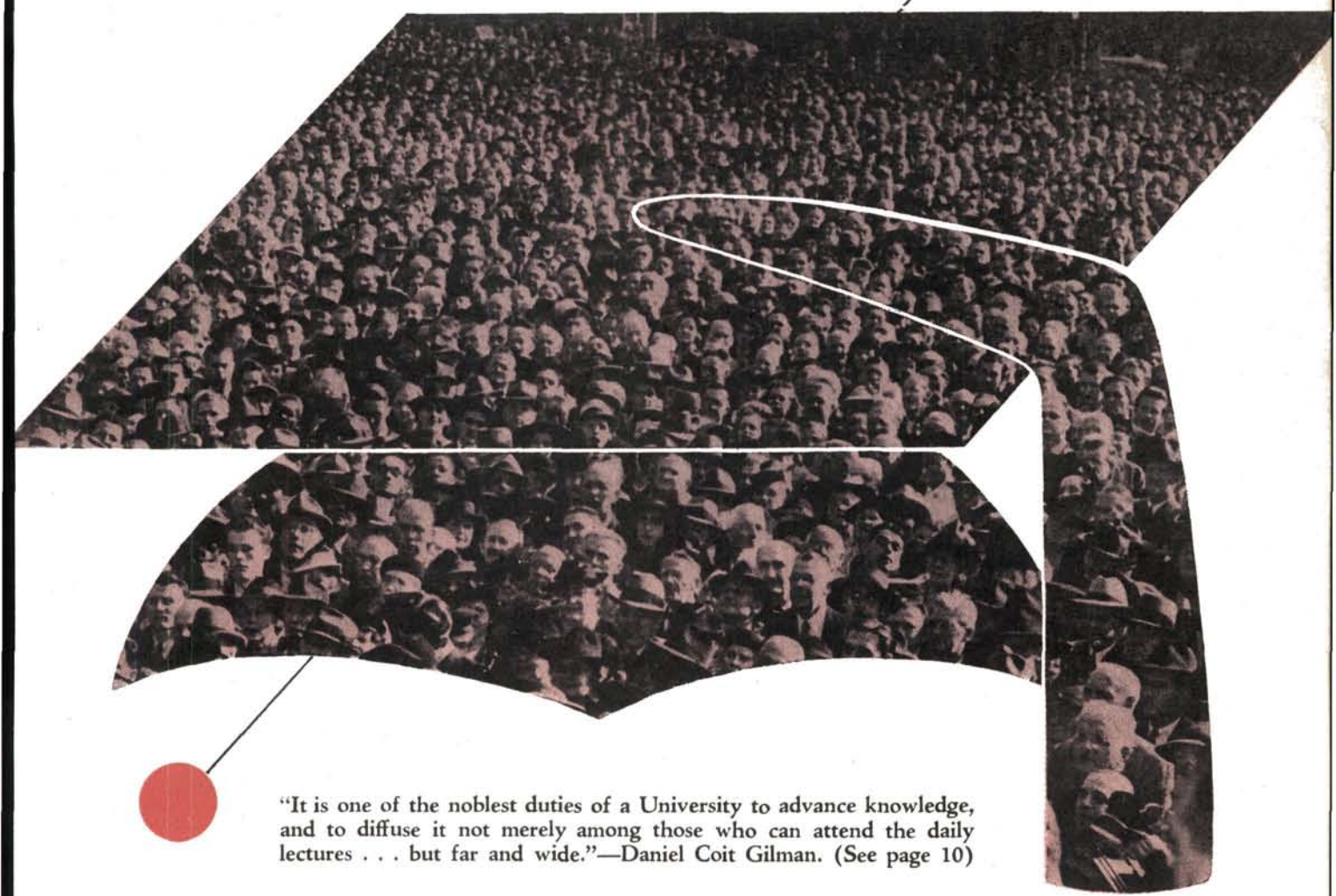
OF LITERATURE

FIFTEEN CENTS MAY 14, 1949

Articles and Reviews by:

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR
A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD
...VOIE LOTTINVILLE
...IONES, M.D.
...NDT

SR 9/24/49 40-7-22 TUSCULUM COLLEGE LIBRARY GREENEVILLE 2YR 10/4 TENN



"It is one of the noblest duties of a University to advance knowledge, and to diffuse it not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures . . . but far and wide."—Daniel Coit Gilman. (See page 10)

The Kerr Report:

The American University as Publisher

PRODUCED 2005 BY UMI/ProQuest
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cambridge University Press

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press *announce the opening of an American Branch office at 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10.*

The *American Branch* will stock all Cambridge books in print, including those published in American editions by the former agents, The Macmillan Company. Among these are the CAMBRIDGE HISTORIES, and books by such authors as Sir James JEANS, Sir Arthur S. EDDINGTON, Sir William DAMPIER, A. E. HOUSMAN, Sir Arthur QUILLER-COUCH, George GAMOW, and more than three thousand others. Books for May and June include:

ENGLISH BLAKE
by Bernard Blackstone

This book presents Blake, his writing, and his world, with one purpose: to show Blake as a live influence whose thought and way of life seem even more profitable now. Blake was a man teaching others to be themselves; his slogan might have been 'Eternity on this side of the grave'.

This book will bring Blake's meaning freshly to many to whom he has been obscure. Eleven full-page illustrations. $6.50

SHAKESPEARE SURVEY 2
ed. Allardyce Nicoll

Shakespeare Survey I was published last year as the first number of an annual, international survey of Shakespearian scholarship.

The second volume, to be published in June, includes contributions by M. St. Clare Byrne, Mikhail M. Morozov, Dover Wilson, Leslie Hotson, R. C. Bald, Hardin Craig, Rosamond Gilder, and J. G. McManaway.

There are 16 full-page illustrations of stage productions, designs for sets, etc., and a page of reproductions of Shakespeare's signature. $3.75

GOETHE ON NATURE AND ON SCIENCE
by Sir Charles Sherrington

Sherrington examines Goethe's scientific ideas; his refusal to accept the decomposition of light; his notion that all parts of a plant were modifications of the leaf; that the skull is a continued vertebra. He shows these to be unlucky guesses. But he puts Goethe before us with insight and sympathy.

This short book was published in 1942 in a small edition which quickly went out of print. It is here revised and expanded. 75 cents

THE CONCISE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BRITAIN
by Sir John Clapham 3.50

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF POLAND Vol. 1 7.00

THE NEW SHAKESPEARE
Julius Caesar 3.00

TWO LECTURES
by W. Heisenberg 1.00

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
American Branch
51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This Week

University Press Issue

Cover Drawing by Hal McIntosh

Articles PAGE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AS PUBLISHER
By Chester Kerr
I. The First Eighty Years.....10
II. The Presses Today.....11
III. Parental Relations.....11
IV. Who Pays the Bills?.....13
V. Direction 14
VI. Scholarly Authors.....15
VII. What to Publish.....16
VIII. Publishing 38
THE RIGHT TO LOATHSOME IDEAS
By Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.....17

Reviews and Notes

BELLES-LETTRES
Robert E. Spiller.....19
Gordden Link.....20
Robert Halsband.....20
THE WORLD
Edgar Snow.....21
Charles Abrams.....23
Benjamin R. Shute.....24
Henry C. Wolfe.....57
Dillon Anderson.....58
REGIONAL
Thomas Craven.....25
Carl Carmer.....50
Joseph A. Brandt.....51
Allan Nevins 52
IDEAS AND STUDIES
Robert Pick.....32
Hans Kohn.....34
Jonathan B. Bingham.....35
C. E. Ayres.....36
A. Whitney Griswold.....37
John B. Bingham.....48
PERSONAL HISTORY
J. Fred Rippy.....40
Richard S. West, Jr......42
Allan Nevins.....42
John T. Winterich.....43
SCIENCE
Stanhope Bayne-Jones, M.D......54
Harold A. Abramson, M.D......55

Guest Editorials

THE PAST TWENTY YEARS . . .
By Donald P. Bean.....26
THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS . . .
By Savoie Lottinville.....27

Departments

TRADE WINDS
By Bennett Cerf..... 5
PUBLISHER'S GALLERY:
Savoie Lottinville 20
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.....28
LITERARY I. Q.....34
LITERARY CRYPT 43
SEEING THINGS
By John Mason Brown.....44
THE CRIMINAL RECORD.....56
IDEAS ON FILM
By Raymond Spottiswoode.....60
THE NEW RECORDINGS
By Edward Tatnall Canby.....63
DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 790.....66

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, published weekly by the Saturday Review Associates, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. E. De Golyer, Chairman of the Board; Harrison Smith, President; J. R. Cominsky, Executive Vice President and Treasurer; Norman Cousins, Vice President; Amy Loveman, Secretary; Lillian Crannon, Assistant Treasurer; Robert A. Low, Advertising Manager; Bert Garmise, Circulation Director; Robert Birnbaum, Assistant Circulation Director. Subscription $6 a year; $7 in Canada. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation. Printed in the U. S. Vol. XXXII, No. 20, May 14, 1949. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Indexed in the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature."

Entire issue, Copyright 1949 by Saturday Review Associates, Inc.

Publishers of Fine Books for over Four Centuries

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE KIND of French cooking whose fame has spread around the world had its origin in the monasteries and convents which in the old days served as hostels for the aristocracy and rich merchants. Various monks and nuns were known to keep favorite recipes prized for their goodness and honest economy, and finally an enterprising French publisher bethought himself of collecting these *recettes*. The result of his labors is known in every kitchen of France as *La Véritable Cuisine de Tante Marie*, 'the good and old French cookery.'

Generations of French cooks have culled its tempting recipes, which properly place the emphasis on nutriment rather than ornament, and learned from them how to transform plain ingredients into gustatory delights. Since publication the French edition of *Tante Marie* has sold almost five million copies.

Tante Marie's French Kitchen

Now at last *Tante Marie* has been translated, with American measurements and directions adapted for the American kitchen. Charlotte Turgeon, the translator and adapter, is herself an accomplished cook and a graduate of the Académie de Cuisine de Paris. She has retained the original flavor of the book and kept it a practical guide to preparing basic and simple dishes. It is so easy to follow that it enables even the most modest cook to achieve the subtle touches that make French cooking unique—and memorable.

What Makes the Book Distinctive

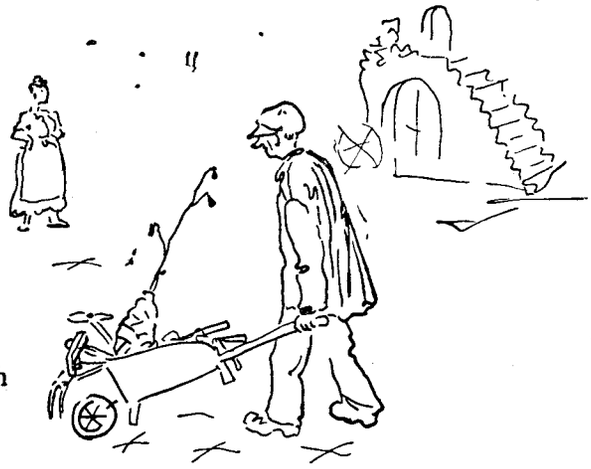
Tante Marie's French Kitchen contains 850 delicious, time-tested recipes expressed in standard American measurements. Every ingredient is readily available in America, yet in no case has the essential French character of the dishes been altered. Each recipe has the French name alongside the English, so that you can prepare *rognons d'agneau au Madère* without knowing a word of French! Here are *bouillabaisse, crêpes Suzette, brioche.* The chapter on soups alone contains forty recipes. The book is a complete kitchen guide, from hors-d'œuvre to desserts. There are even chapters on pâtés and patty shells, compotes, jams and jellies. All recipes are indexed both according to their French and English names. The book has a washable binding and charming pen-and-ink decorations. French proverbs *à propos* the art of eating are scattered throughout. $3.50

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Village in France . . .

HIGH in the Cévennes mountains nestled the village of Fougayrolles, sending out spirals of blue smoke over its pink roofs. It was very old, very mellow, very, very French —and full of rugged individualists, every one a specialist in crotchets and foibles. This story of a girlhood spent in France makes a sharply drawn picture in exquisite colors. Delightfully illustrated by the author. $2.75



A HOUSE IN THE CÉVENNES

By JEANNE SALEIL

The famous *Lecture on Jargon!* . . .

THE BEST OF Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch—the beloved Cambridge don known as "Q"—is here collected in 425 pages of sheer entertainment and informative reading. Included are the *Lecture on Jargon, The Famous Ballad of the Jubilee Cup, A New Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens,* the parodies of Scott, Whitman and Cowper—all the best essays, satires, short stories, serious and nonsense verse. $3.00

Q Anthology

Compiled and edited by F. BRITTAIN

For every lover of beautiful prose . . .

An educated Indian writes this delightful discussion of English food, dress, houses, literature, arts, philosophy and religion, social and political life. Dr. Ranjee Shahani is admiring yet critical, sees the English with uncommon clarity. His book will be read with pleasure by all lovers of English landscape and English culture, by all lovers of beautiful English prose. $2.50

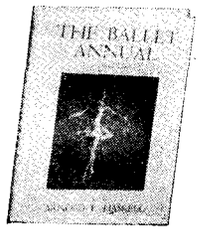
The Amazing English

By RANJEE SHAHANI

A Treasury of Russian Verse

Edited by A. YARMOLINSKY

No such comprehensive collection of Russian verse in translation has been made before. This book opens the world of Russian poetry to the English-speaking reader. All major poets are represented, from the 18th century down to the Soviet writers of today. Here readers can trace such movements as classicism, romanticism, symbolism, and such peculiarly Russian movements as "futurism" and "acmeism." Translations are by poets of established excellence. With biographical notes, an enlightening introduction. $5.00



The Ballet Annual 1949

Edited by ARNOLD L. HASKELL

THIRD ISSUE OF this beautiful annual, with over 125 photographs of world famous dancers, latest information on the progress of ballet during the past year. Articles are by such experts as Cyril Beaumont, Michael Ayrton, Ann Barzel, etc. Included are photos of Markova, Nora Kaye, Moira Shearer, Roland Petit, Ram Gopal, a remarkable photo of Karsavina teaching the art of mime—and many others. Scenes from newly created ballets, and recent revivals. The photographs are by leading ballet photographers. $6.00

At all booksellers

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRADE Winds

THE PRESS AGENT WHO labeled Reno "the biggest little city in the world" either was born with a macabre sense of humor or was driven slightly wacky by the constant whir of slot machines in his ears. There are more slot machines in the honky-tonk section of Reno than there are out-of-towners writing New York friends "Can you get me seats for 'South Pacific'?" They are even used for measuring distance. Slithering through the maze of crap tables, roulette wheels, orange balls, yellow bells, and strawberry clusters in my hotel lobby I asked one player, "Where is the River Lane Bookshop?" Without breaking his rhythm, he answered, "Thirty machines straight ahead, and then fourteen to the left."

I don't believe any of the players actually believe they have a chance to win. They insert their coins, and jerk down the levers like robots on an assembly line. Some can't lose their money fast enough on one machine, so they crouch over two at once. An occasional tinkle of coins in the distance causes a paid attendant to exult loudly, "*Another* jackpot, ladies and gentlemen." The winner, paid off in silver dollars, staggers momentarily under the load, and feeds it all back into the machine in about eight minutes flat. It is estimated that over a billion and a half dollars were wagered in Reno's gambling joints in 1948. Since the average bet is less than a quarter, you can figure for yourself what energy was expended by visiting suckers in squandering such a vast sum. I say "visiting suckers" because the normal, law-abiding citizens who comprise ninety per cent of Reno's 45,000 population seldom dream of entering the joints unless out-of-town friends descend upon them. The friends arrive with E. Phillips Oppenheim illusions of plush casinos, full of voluptuous divorcees throwing thousand-dollar bills around, and silk-shirted cowboy-gigolos picking them up. They soon learn better!

Arriving in Reno by plane from the West is a spectacular performance. One moment you are soaring over the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, the famous Donner Pass, and the emerald waters of Lake Tahoe; the next Reno is 15,000 feet below you, with flat desert stretching out endlessly to the east. You descend to the airport in a series of swoops, with more sensitive passengers swallowing hard, and pressing thumbs into their aching ears. The Truckee River cuts the town in two. On one bank is the brand-new Mapes Hotel, on the other is the Washoe County Courthouse, whence delirious ladies are supposed to emerge, kiss the stone pillars, wave their decrees for obliging photographers, and throw wedding rings into the turbulent mountain waters. I could not find one native who ever had witnessed such a performance. . . .

NEVADA, SIXTH largest state in the Union in size, is by far the smallest in

population. There is scarcely more than one inhabitant for each of its 110,540 square miles, as compared with 44.2 for the country as a whole. It achieved statehood in 1864, because the silver that was coming out of its Comstock Lode virtually was keeping the North solvent, and because President Lincoln needed the vote of one additional state to ram through the amendment abolishing slavery. . . . The story of how the miners in Virginia City pinned a thirty-sixth star on their flag is told in full in George Lyman's "Saga of the Comstock Lode" (Scribner's) . . . .

FROM RENO TO Carson City, and on down to Minden, where a lot of the lamb chops you eat come from, run the tracks of one of the most famous short-line railroads in the world, the Virginia and Truckee. It's on its last legs today, threatened with abandonment, with most of its picturesque rolling stock and old-fashioned engines peddled off to Hollywood. The spur that wound up to Virginia City, and enabled the V. and T. to earn in its heyday more per mile than any line in history, was torn up years ago. . . . Carson City, the state capital, is a sleepy village of 3,000 that has known two days of glory on its own. One was March 17, 1897, when a Mr. Fitzsimmons knocked out a Mr. Corbett in the fourteenth round of an historic heavyweight championship bout. The other came only recently, when a resplendent private car called the "Gold Coast" was parked on a siding, and disgorged before a startled citizenry those noted boulevardiers Lucius Beebe and Chuck Clegg. They had come to write a history of the Virginia and Truckee, and the result, just published by Grahame Hardy in Oakland, California, is a "must" for all railroad enthusiasts and collectors of Americana. . . .

VIRGINIA CITY today is a ghost town. All that is left is a huddle of bedraggled saloons and souvenir shops. In the 1870's it had 60,000 roistering inhabitants, dredging millions of dollars' worth of silver every day from the surrounding hills. Men like Hearst, Sutro, Mackay, Flood, Fair, and O'Brien were making their fortunes and establishing their dynasties. A young newspaperman named Mark Twain wrote pieces for the *Daily Enterprise* until Artemus Ward blew into town and persuaded him to seek greener pastures. Disastrous fires leveled the ornate mansions on "C" Street, and the silver boom, kept boiling by successive uncoverings of fabulous new bonanzas, finally petered out altogether in the 1890's. Nevadans had to turn to six-week-divorce laws and gambling to take up the slack. . . .

IT WAS INEVITABLE that a motion-picture studio one day would attempt to capture the excitement of Comstock Lode days on the screen; unfortunately, the company that got there first made a God-awful mess of it. To make matters worse, the entire cast was dispatched to Virginia City itself on one of those high-powered publicity junkets. What was left of Piper's Opera House, on whose historic boards once trod Adah Menken and Edwin Booth, was swept out for the occasion, the sagging roof propped up, and the handful of gaffers who still called Virginia City home bamboozled into coughing up two silver cartwheels apiece for the privilege of attending the "world premeer." Trouble started at Reno, where half the stars disappeared in the general direction of the gaming rooms. The rest reached their goal, where they promptly became intoxicated by the scenery, the altitude, and the hooch. One star fell

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Announcing the

GOETHE

Bicentennial Convocation and Music Festival

featuring
world-famous leaders in thought and music

June 27
through
July 16, 1949
in picturesque
Aspen, Colorado, U. S. A.

Lecturers:

Dr. Albert Schweitzer
Philosopher • doctor • musician • theologian, acknowledged the foremost modern disciple of Goethe. It will be his first visit to America.

Jose' Ortega y Gasset
Spain's greatest living philosopher, author of "The Revolt of the Masses".

Robert M. Hutchins
Chancellor, University of Chicago.

Charles J. Burckhardt
Eminent Swiss statesman-scholar-historian.

Thornton Wilder
Pulitzer-prize winning American novelist and playwright.

Barker Fairley
Of the University of Toronto, author of "A Study of Goethe" and "Goethe as Revealed in His Poetry".

Gerardus van der Leeuw
Professor of Theology at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

Ernst Robert Curtius
Professor of Romance Languages, the University of Bonn.

Arnold Bergstraesser
Author of "Goethe's Image of Man and Society".

Halvdan Koht
Norway's most eminent historian-statesman.

... and thirty or more other eminent North and South American scholars.

Musicians:

Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra
Jerome Hines, Basso
Herta Glaz, Contralto
Mack Harrell, Baritone
Dorothy Maynor, Soprano
Nathan Milstein, Violinist
Erica Morini, Violinist
Gregor Piatigorsky, Cellist
Artur Rubinstein, Pianist
Vronsky and Babin, *Piano Duo*

ASPEN, picturesque resort town in the cool, colorful Colorado Rockies, away from urban distractions, offers opportunity for rest, relaxation and sport. Ride World's longest chair lift to the top of the Rockies. See June 30th ski races. Enjoy square dancing, horseback riding, swimming, historic mining towns and wonderful trout fishing. Aspen, 180 miles southwest of Denver, is accessible by rail, air, bus and private car.

Rates, for a 10-day period including admission to all concerts and lectures, are as follows: Excellent accommodations in hotels and guest cottages on the American Plan (includes meals) from $150 to $250 per person. European Plan from $85 to $175. A wide variety of inexpensive European Plan accommodations in mountain cottages, motels, rooms in private homes and dormitories, from $55 to $75. First Series June 27 to July 7. Second series July 7 through July 16. For information, reservations address Goethe Bicentennial, Box S-5, Aspen, Colo.

down the stairs of a genteel retreat that bore the euphemistic title of the Bucket of Blood, broke a dozen hand-painted antiques, and refused to pay more than ten dollars for the lot. Another stood treat to several rounds at a saloon called the Sawdust Corner and passed out cold just before the bill was presented. The audience that assembled in Piper's Opera House, therefore, was in no mood to take the inanities of the picture lying down. One old buck suddenly rose in his seat, cried, "Boys, this is an insult to the entire State of Nevada," pulled an ancient Colt out of his belt, and shot the heroine right in the middle of reel three. Then he led his cheering compatriots out to the box-office, and never stopped yelling until every last one of them got his money back. The manager of the ill-fated expedition crept back to the studio, leaving his dead, maimed, and cans of film behind him. . . .

NEVADA'S OUTSTANDING literary character is Walter Van Tilburg Clark. "The Ox-Bow Incident" established his fame, but I think his forthcoming "The Track of the Cat" is even better. It is one of the finest novels I have read in years. I am proud to be his publisher. Renoites are proud of him, too, although few actually have met him, for he shies away instinctively from publicity. He lives with his wife and two children in the ranch house of the late Katie Lewers. Katie taught art at the University of Nevada, and raised animals on the side. Her forty ducks were named after intimate friends. Clark found them in the attic, each one buried in a neat casket with the name engraved on a brass plate. When her favorite horse died, she demanded a casket for it, too. Eight men were required to lift and bury it in a big hole dug behind the kitchen. Katie had openings drilled in the bottoms of all the doors of her house so that the field mice could enter at will. She always walked at a snail's pace, peering downward, for fear that she might tread on an ant. For two winters after she died birds pecked angrily at the windows of her house; she always had let them in to escape the icy winds. . . . Clark carries on the Lewers tradition as best he can. I counted on his place six horses, five ducks, four cats, four turtles, and two dogs.

One of the dogs had just made a fine meal of O'Connor's "Forms of Modern Fiction," an outstanding University of Minnesota publication. "There are a dozen twenty-five-cent murder reprints around that he might have tackled," said Walter with some pride, "but that hound has an instinct for real literature."

—BENNETT CERF.

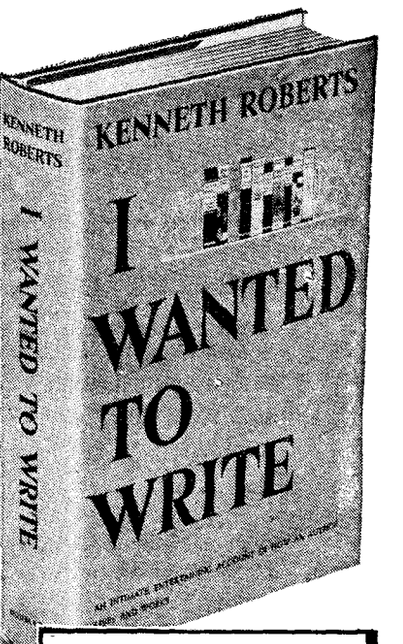
PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kenneth Roberts

author of ARUNDEL, RABBLE IN ARMS, NORTHWEST PASSAGE, OLIVER WISWELL and LYDIA BAILEY

tells the exciting story he himself has lived– in his new book

I Wanted to Write



From four-dollar-a-week college graduate and office boy to triumphant novelist of the American past—a narrative as stirring as any novel, and studded with characters as amusing as they are numerous.

First Reviews!

"Studded with memorable sayings and people. A luxuriant miscellany concerning life and letters."
—ROBERT HILLYER, *N. Y. Times Book Review*

"A self-portrait if a book ever was . . . refreshing after the lush, open-door revelations of our period." — DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *N. Y. Herald Tribune.*

BECAUSE a young man from Maine finished Cornell in 1908 with a single driving ambition—"I wanted to write"—millions of Americans today have enjoyed the entertainment and inspiration of the *Arundel* novels, *Northwest Passage, Oliver Wiswell,* and *Lydia Bailey.*

"Marry the right woman"

When he left his first job—in a leather firm at four dollars a week—to join the staff of the Boston *Sunday Post* (eighteen a week), Kenneth Roberts soon discovered that there was no arbitrary rule-book for would-be writers. If there was, "marry the right woman" should be rule number one! You can read her specifications on page 66 of I WANTED TO WRITE, the part in which he also tells about his days as a Boston *Post* reporter, competing with John P. Marquand of the *Transcript* and Ben Ames Williams of the *American.* They all thought it might be fun to have a book published sometime . . .

Via Siberia to The Saturday Evening Post

Boston scarcely prepared Roberts for his experiences with Army Intelligence in Siberia. But the articles he brought back were his "open sesame" to George Horace Lorimer and *The Saturday Evening Post.*

Here, in Kenneth Roberts' own words is the story of this famous writer-editor relationship, which resulted in such stories as the noted immigration series, or the weird and comic attempt to rescue Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the Tsar.

Roberts' first book, *Europe's Morning After* (a 1300-copy flop!), was only one of his dissatisfactions with a career which other writers envied. But "by now I knew what I wanted to try to write."

He discovered that history could lie

"I tried reading histories; but in every case—not in most cases, but in *every* case—I found that the books explained nothing fully or satisfactorily. The people in them were generals and statesmen and important personages . . . The little people like my great, great grandfathers and all those other men, who sailed the ships and stopped the bullets and cursed the rotten food and stole chickens and wanted to get the hell out of there and go home—they didn't exist at all."

Booth Tarkington told him, "Dig up the biggest blankbook you own, and get going. Put down '*Arundel,* page 1, Chapter I,' on the first page, and keep on working until you fall asleep."

The Half-Baked Palace . . . The three flea bites . . . The inside story of seven great novels

Now the exciting story Kenneth Roberts himself has lived becomes, through the magic of his story-telling, an adventure in creation for anyone who reads. How he discovered the "Half-Baked-Palace", an Italian villa, for a workshop that had privacy if nothing else . . . how three flea bites and their aftermath turned *Northwest Passage* into an epic of scratching as well as of writing . . . how an author lives and works never has been so fascinatingly or fully told—the delays and failures, the stimulations and rewards, the people who interrupt, tantalizing lost trails of research, worry about money, the thousand things an author must still do to a book *after* he writes "The End" to a manuscript!

What this book will do for you

You will enjoy I WANTED TO WRITE because it is one of the most unusual success stories ever lived by an American. The lure and the labor of the writer's special way of life is at last shared with you by the humorist you laughed at in the old *Life,* the correspondent who covered the world for you in Lorimer's great *Post,* the story-teller who uncovered the truths about your own country that history overlooked. Like Thoreau, Roberts believes that "we cannot write well or freely but what we write with gusto." This is the credo behind Roberts' great novels; this is the quality that will hold you to the pages of his fine book about "how he did it."

471 pages, $3.50 • At all bookseller's

DOUBLEDAY

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

History—education—business—foreign affairs...HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS specializes in good books for every taste

OSCAR HANDLIN's

THIS WAS AMERICA TRUE ACCOUNTS BY 40 EUROPEAN TRAVELERS IN AMERICA DURING THE 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

OPEN this "amazingly fresh anthology," as Max Lerner calls it, anywhere and you will come upon some of the most piquant observations about America and its people that you have ever read. A wonderfully revealing social history. *History Book Club Selection. 16 pages of illustrations, index, 602 pages, $6.00.*

EDUCATION IN A DIVIDED WORLD

By JAMES BRYANT CONANT. Harvard's president has received praise from many important people for this, his latest book. We especially like what John Mason Brown wrote in the *Saturday Review:* "No college president in this country has a more realistic knowledge of the world as it is . . . None has met more unflinchingly the intellectual challenges of Communism, or written more eloquently about the dangers which everywhere imperil that enlightened and untrammeled inquiry necessary for teaching which is to be true, honest, and in the great tradition."—*Professional Book Club Selection. First Special Citation by Gutenberg Award Committee. 3rd large printing, $3.00*

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

Edited by HARWOOD F. MERRILL. Good books on business for the general reader are becoming increasingly important in this economic age — and we particularly recommend this one. Here seven top authorities (including Jack I. Straus, President, R. H. Macy; Richard R. Deupree, President, Procter and Gamble; Ralph E. Flanders, Senator from Vermont, etc.) define the new responsibilities of business toward the public, labor, government, consumers, stockholders, and the world. *Executive Book Club Selection. 2nd printing, $2.50*

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA By JOHN KING FAIRBANK

THOUGH published in July 1948, this fine report on and interpretation of China is even more timely today than when it first came out—because the events predicted by Mr. Fairbank are unfolding before our eyes today! It is the book that has received unqualified praise from such outstanding authorities as Theodore White, Max Lerner, Owen Lattimore, Brooks Atkinson, and many others. *Nonfiction Book Club Selection. Winner of the 1948 Wendell Willkie Memorial Award. Maps, index, $3.75*

LAST year in these pages we gave you a glimpse of some of our Fall '48 highlights. We're glad to report they're all doing well . . . Excellent reviews and sales of ***Rembrandt*** by Jakob Rosenberg, ***The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe*** edited by John Ward Ostrom, ***The European Recovery Program*** by Seymour Harris, and all the others have given us a heartwarming feeling about the people who read and buy books.

Our fall '49 list is now shaping up, leading off with ***Modern Science and Its Philosophy*** by Philipp Frank, coming July 28. It emphasizes the connection between the sciences and the humanities, and the relationship of the philosophy of science to politics and religion —the lack of which haunts most thinking people today . . .

On Goethe's two-hundredth birthday, August 28, 1949, we are publishing ***Goethe the Poet,*** by Karl Vietor. Howard Mumford Jones hails it as "undoubtedly the Twentieth Century's greatest book on Goethe."

Joseph Hudnut, one of the pioneer exponents of the contemporary point of view in architecture, shows what modern architecture means in human terms in his wise and witty book—***Architecture and the Human Necessity.*** . . . The Albert Guérards—father and son—each have a book coming this Fall: the father's highly personal reflections on life and teaching in ***The Education of a Humanist;*** the son's freshly thought out critical study of ***Thomas Hardy, Teller of Tales.***

The Bee Hunter, busy and brave, in an amusing and—believe it or not—controversial book on hunting the wild bee, comes to us from George Harold Edgell, who is the distinguished Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (when he isn't hunting bees) . . . *New edition:* the long awaited revision of Sigfried Giedion's ***Space, Time and Architecture*** . . . *Second volume:* of the ***Historical Anthology of Music*** completes this unsurpassed treasury of musical literature . . .

There are 38 books on our Fall list. Among them, you will be sure to find one or more dealing with fields in which you have a special interest. We invite you to send for a copy of our Fall announcement.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Saturday Review of Literature

For People and Pundits

—*Arni.*

Chester Kerr

"IF YOU are one of those people who have always thought that university press publications are only for Ph.D.'s, we urge you to try some of these Princeton books," ran one paid message in *SRL*'s first Annual University Press Issue in 1943. The rest of the advertisement affirmed Princeton's dedication to three propositions:

1. Scholarly books don't have to be dull books.
2. No book is useful unless it is read.
3. Plenty of people besides professional scholars want to read scholarly books . . . if they are written with the idea of communicating thought instead of concealing it.

These views were by no means new but their adoption by an increasing number of university presses in recent years has been a key factor in the firm recognition of a new branch of American publishing and a new vehicle of American education.

A little over a year ago a comprehensive survey of American university presses was launched by the Association of American University Presses, under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Its objectives included an investigation of the methods of operation of American university presses and an evaluation of their relationship to education, to scholarship, and to general publishing.

Nothing startling or sensational was expected of the study. It was simply felt that the history of American university press publishing had reached a point where it would be useful to all concerned to assemble the facts and the figures and to record various points of view, preferably with some degree of objectivity. The results of the survey have just been released in a 120,000-word volume entitled "A Report on American University Presses" and the editors of the *SRL* have kindly opened the next several pages of this seventh Annual University Press Issue to a digest of some of its findings.

Research during the survey revealed more than a hundred uses of university and college press imprints in America during the past eighty years but closer inspection made plain that the bulk of contemporary American university press publication is handled by the thirty-five presses making up the membership of the Association of American University Presses—and that every conceivable kind and size of university press activity could be found among them. The study, therefore, concentrated on the presses of California, Catholic, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Fordham, Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Loyola, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, South Carolina, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Dallas (Southern Methodist), Washington, Wisconsin, and Yale.

Three other organizations affiliated with the association—the New York branches of the Cambridge and Oxford University Presses, and Huntington Library Publications, a division of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California—were omitted from consideration by common consent. It will be noticed, however, that the Canadian member of the association, the University of Toronto Press, was included.

A few more words of explanation: (1) no attempt was made to render judgment on the merits and shortcomings of individual presses; the object, instead, was to assemble a composite picture, so far as that might be possible; (2) not only was there found a considerable diversity among the thirty-five presses studied but the survey found them in various stages of development; (3) the term "survey year" will be used to refer to data gathered on the basis of various fiscal years ending between July 1, 1947, and June 30, 1948; (4) the men and women who have devoted many years to this field can speak most authoritatively, hence liberal, yet selective, use is made of their words.

No critical analysis of the output of these presses was attempted during the survey but this issue of *SRL* reviews a selection of the current publications of more than thirty presses. Since many presses now aim their publications at "plenty of people besides professional scholars," several such people were asked to review the current crop.

Editorial comment on the university press publishing scene is provided by two experienced participants. Donald P. Bean, director of the Stanford University Press and himself the author of a report on scholarly publishing issued in 1929, looks back over the past twenty years. Savoie Lottinville, director of the University of Oklahoma Press and a vigorous leader of the new generation of university press publishers, looks ahead towards the next two decades.

To round out the issue, prominent attention has been given to a subject which was not, strictly speaking, within the scope of the survey, but which cannot be overlooked in any contemplation of the academic world today. This is the relationship of Communism to academic freedom, which will be found treated in an essay-review by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

—CHESTER KERR,
Guest Editor.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The American University as Publisher

CHESTER KERR

I. The First Eighty Years

"It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge, and to diffuse it not merely among those who attend the daily lectures . . . but far and wide."—DANIEL COLT GILMAN, *Fifth Annual Report of the Johns Hopkins University, 1880.*

THE first president of the new university at Baltimore was not alone in endorsing the function of publication at an educational institution. Andrew D. White, of Cornell, William Rainey Harper, of Chicago, and Seth Low, of Columbia, also lent active support to university publishing endeavors in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The university presses which developed from this early encouragement became the forerunners of a significant new movement.

It was White, according to Robert Frederick Lane, who was responsible for what was probably the earliest use of the term "university press" in this country—at Cornell under a date of 1869. But although the famous educator had the Oxford and Cambridge models in mind, this first American venture did not survive its trial period, nor did the press launched at the University of Pennsylvania a few years later. White's friend Gilman had better luck with the publications agency set up at Baltimore in 1878. The Johns Hopkins Press was formally established in name in 1890 and within the next three years pioneer presses were also successfully established at Chicago and Columbia.

By the end of World War I eight more presses of the thirty-five studied had come into existence: at California, Toronto, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Loyola, New York, and Illinois, in that order. The jibe that "a university press is an organization whose function is to publish works which no one will read" had also made its appearance by 1919, yet the record of their activities was already attracting attention. Said the *Authors League Bulletin* that year, "A new group of publishing houses is arising in this country following a successful and ancient English precedent. Presses connected with certain of our universities are undertaking the publication of scholarly books and some of them are so extending their lists that they have practically entered the general publishing field." Nicholas Murray Butler took occasion at this same time to remind Columbia's trustees that "a university has three functions to perform . . . to conserve knowledge; to advance knowledge; and to disseminate knowledge. It falls short of the full realization of its aim unless, having provided for the conservation and advancement of knowledge, it makes provision for its dissemination as well."

Eighteen more institutions made such provision during the two decades between the great wars, despite booms, busts, and the emergence of authoritarian ideologies. New presses were established at Stanford, Washington, Fordham, North Carolina, Minnesota, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Duke, Michigan, Iowa State, Rutgers, Southern Methodist, Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, and Georgia in this period, and presses were also successfully revived at both Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Three reasons for this rash of new presses appeared obvious. One was the considerable expansion of universities in America in the early decades of the twentieth century and the consequent increase in research. The number of graduate students grew from 5,831 in 1900 to 106,119 in 1940. As a corollary, there appeared the new passion for adult education and the growth in university extension activities.

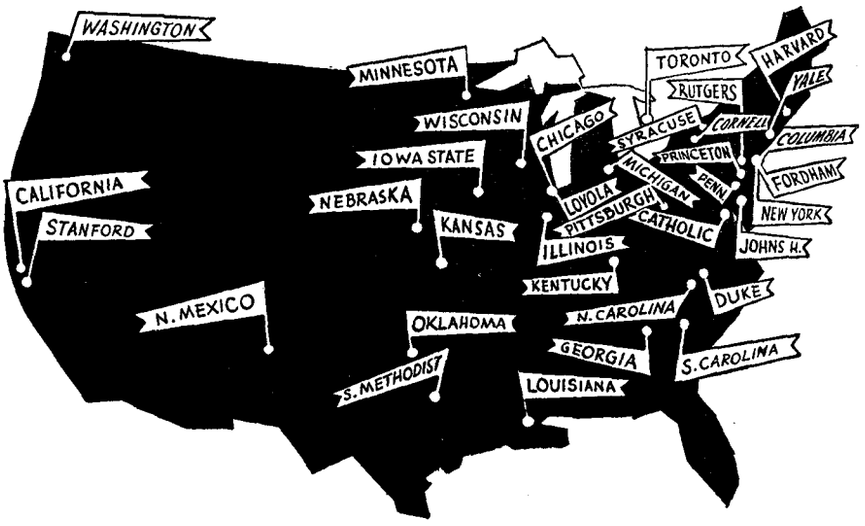
Secondly, among the agencies of American publication the trend was towards more closely defined fields of activity. Many commercial publishers began to find themselves increasingly unable or unwilling to handle the more unprofitable scholarly output, as various economic pressures took effect.

Thirdly, the scholar not only increased his output but improved it and began consciously to aim it toward non-scholars, resulting in the trend towards what has been called "liaison books"—popularizations linking the specialist with the educated layman, and even with other specialists.

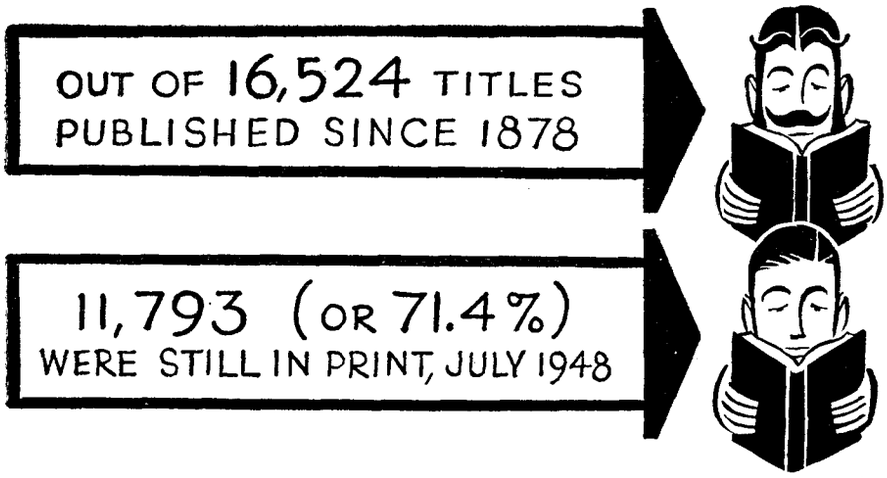
Nor could this be seriously regarded as a regrettable development, as Henry Seidel Canby testified in 1928:

> They [university presses] have become sponsors for important books of an interest as great as their authority. Originally con-

LOCATIONS OF 35 UNIVERSITY PRESSES



PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ceived as a means of publishing what could not be made commercially successful, they have entered into a healthy competition with the commercial publishers which has broadened and strengthened the market for all serious books. Their reputation throughout the reading world is already commensurate with the universities that gave them birth.

At least six more universities gave birth during the 1940's: Catholic, Syracuse, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kansas, and South Carolina. These presses completed the roster of the Association of American University Presses at the time of the survey—a roster of thirty-five presses, many of them dedicated to the idea that the academic world is no longer separate from the lay world, and that it is their function to render service to both.

II. The Presses Today

"The distinction lies in the fact that the commercial publisher must have two yardsticks—quality and potential profit—whereas the university press publisher has only one—quality."
—THOMAS J. WILSON.

THE distinction cited by the director of the Harvard University Press was the primary one noted during the survey, but there were others. For instance, commercial publishing is heavily concentrated in New York City, while the university presses studied are scattered across the continent. Thirty-three are located in twenty-three different states of the Union, with another (Catholic) in the District of Columbia, and one in the Canadian province of Ontario (Toronto).

Three of these presses were found on the West Coast (California, Stanford, and Washington). Three were located in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and University Press in Dallas). The South contained seven (Duke, Georgia, Johns Hopkins, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina). The Midwest could claim nine (Chicago, Illinois, Iowa State, Kansas, Loyola, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin). The remaining presses in the group were in the Northeast (Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Harvard, New York, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, Syracuse, and Yale). This is indeed national publishing.

Another distinction lay in the fact that these presses engaged in a number of activities besides book publishing. Twenty-five of them handled a total of more than 100 periodicals during the survey year—learned journals, literary reviews, and one alumni weekly. Eleven presses maintained printing plants. Two maintained bookstores. A dozen were responsible for official university publications (catalogues, bulletins, announcements, etc.). At least four provided duplicating or mailing services for their institutions.

A third distinction lay in the long-range, slow-moving nature of the books published by university presses. Of the total of 16,524 titles published by the thirty-five association members since the first publication from Johns Hopkins in 1878, some 11,793 titles, or 71.4 per cent, were still in print as of July 1948. Thirty-three presses reported that "backlist" titles (those published previous to the survey year) accounted for an average of 59 per cent of their total sales during this period. One press volunteered that of its twenty-five best-selling titles during the survey year, thirteen were backlist titles and five of them were five or more years old.

Finally, while commercial publishers depend to an increasing extent on extra income from the sale of secondary rights (chiefly book club, reprint, and film rights), only one university press could report a book-club sale during the survey year (and that to a small club), none could boast of any sales to Hollywood, and only five had leased rights to reprint publishers (seven titles in all).

A few more general statistics will round out this snapshot of today's university presses. Of the total of 16,524 book titles published by the group under study since their founding, 5,842 were published in the past ten years—a rate of increase which becomes even more impressive when it is reported that 727 titles were published during the survey year. These 727 books represented approximately 8 per cent of the total number of titles published in the United States during that period.

The net book sales reported by the thirty-five members of the association for the survey year totaled $4,170,640, or about 1.5 per cent of the dollar value of all bound books sold in the United States during that period. Twenty presses (these twenty accounted for 82 per cent of the survey year sales) were able to supply data on their book sales during the past ten years. The total of $1,013,083 reported by this group for 1939 had risen to $3,495,719 by 1948.

These facts and figures suggested that the Gilman doctrine of "far and wide" had been given serious attention.

III. Parental Relations

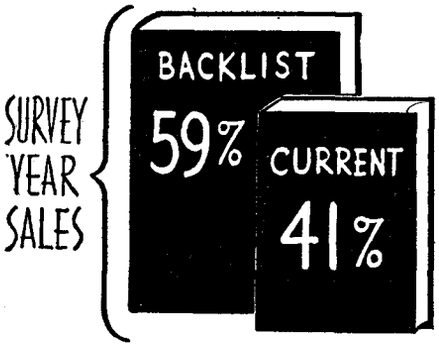
"The whole question has to do with the kind of intellectual society we have. University presses can never be better than their universities. That may be all there is to it."—MARK VAN DOREN.

THE presses studied were fathered by thirty-four universities and one college (Iowa State). Eighteen of these parent institutions proved to be state-sponsored, fifteen were private (the other two were partly state and partly private). Many were venerable, some were new. Several were enormous, several were small.

Every attempt to draw from these facts any conclusions about the relationship between the success of a university press and the nature of its parent institution came to nothing. Presses actively and successfully carrying out their announced aims were found attached to state institutions and private ones, large institutions and small, old and new. Unquestionably the character of an institution has a bearing on the nature of its press, but every time a conclusion was drawn, it was promptly confounded by the number of exceptions.

Looking at it another way, however, it seemed possible to identify

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



six basic elements which contribute to the success of a modern university press:

1. A governing body of the parent institution which if not actively sympathetic is at least amenable to the idea.
2. A university administration which includes at least one high official, preferably the head of the institution, who is an active supporter of the press.
3. A faculty strong enough in certain fields to provide at least one-third of the manuscripts to be published by the press.
4. A director of competence and imagination.
5. Funds appropriate to the kind of publishing enterprise which the institution wishes to maintain.
6. A program which goes beyond mere fulfillment of the local needs of scholarship.

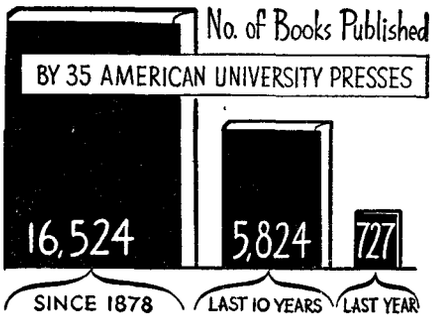
These factors are not listed in any particular order of importance nor is it claimed that they must all be present to insure success. A number of presses have won suitable recognition or performed worthy service in the absence of some of these elements. But it may be noted that it is only some combination of these which has produced the high reputation achieved by so many American university presses in the past eighty years.

Eight of the presses examined enjoyed separate corporate status: Catholic, Columbia, Iowa State, Loyola, North Carolina, Princeton, Syracuse, and Yale. They were, of course, incorporated as non-profit organizations. The remaining twenty-seven presses reported their status as that of a division or department of their universities.

The advantages or disadvantages of incorporation are debated from time to time in university press circles. The advantages apparently consist of these four freedoms: freedom to contract, freedom to raise funds, freedom from university accounting procedures, and freedom to reject manuscripts. The disadvantages may be listed as the difficulty of achieving university financial support (since incorporation sometimes increases the university's inclination to require its press to be self-supporting), the danger of taxation, and the tendency to undertake a publishing program too far removed from the university's needs. On the question of whether to incorporate, as on other questions, most presses seemed to be aware of the democratic fallacy which Geoffrey Gorer has called "justification by numbers": "If a few people do or think something, it may be wrong; but if a lot of people do or think it, then it is obviously right."

Incorporated or departmental, all the presses studied were fully responsible to their parent institutions. As W. T. Couch, director of the University of Chicago Press, once said:

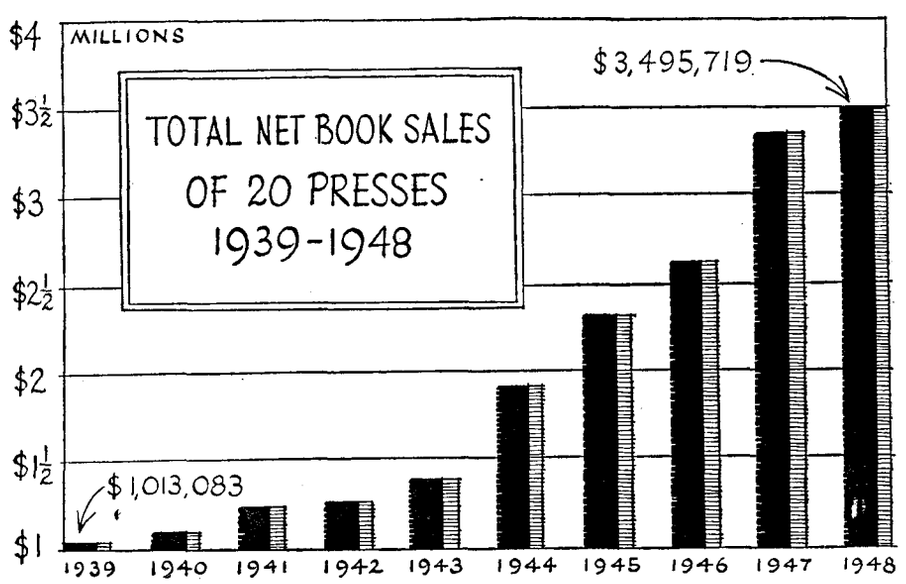
> However much the [press] management may insist upon and exercise its responsibility, it is ultimately dependent on the parent institution and exercises only a delegated authority. It is not and ought not to be free in the sense of being able to do what it pleases. It ought to be free only to operate in such manner as to serve the purposes for which it exists, and, at times, to criticize and secure changes in [these] purposes.



No press management disputed this concept, least of all at Loyola, Oklahoma, and Pittsburgh, where the management was responsible directly to the head of the university (in Loyola's case, to the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus), rather than to the committees or boards found at the other presses. Twenty-four of the latter were guided by "control boards" at the time of the study; that is, by boards charged with formulating policies, delegating authority, and checking on management, including in ten cases a concern with editorial matters. At twenty-one presses separate committees concerned themselves with editorial matters, making thirty-one cases in all where the management of the press had the benefit of such an editorial control committee. These committees had the power to affirm, veto, or review the decisions of the press on what to publish. To put it another way, they were the custodians of the imprint of the press without whose authority that imprint could not be used.

The makeup of these boards and committees varied widely, but their rosters included an impressive number of high university officials, a generous sprinkling of deans, department heads, and faculty members, and a satisfactorily high percentage of management representation, with or without voting power. In addition, several presses had gone off the campus to find board members, usually alumni and, in a few cases, commercial publishers. The board of directors of the Iowa State College Press included five undergraduates.

"A board is long, wooden, and narrow," Woodrow Wilson, himself a professor and university president, is said to have remarked. At some presses the device of an editorial committee was obviously merely another university ritual. In other cases, no clear concept of function or authority existed. In a few notable instances, however, a committee was found which obviously knew what it was doing and why it was doing it, and so offered concrete evidence that such a committee can be not only a desirable adjunct to a press but even indispensable.



PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IV. Who Pays the Bills?

"By the very nature of the work a university press is supposed to do, it cannot be expected to make money or even to meet its expenses without help."—NORMAN V. DONALDSON.

THESE words from the managing director of the Yale University Press would appear to be axiomatic, yet the question of whether and, if so, how a press can be made self-supporting is often raised, usually by university authorities who regard the press's resemblance to a "business" as evidence that it ought at least to break even. Fortunately, this attitude was not widely held, as shown in the reply made recently by one university press director to an inquiry from a member of the press committee at another university:

> I am not exactly certain what you mean by "self-supporting." The press is supposed to be self-supporting and, in a way, can be shown to be so. At least our publication fund is expected to revolve; the manufacturing and publicity costs for our publications are expected to be met from the income of sales. If, therefore, our revolving fund is not overdrawn, I suppose the press could be said to be self-supporting. That fund is not overdrawn.
>
> On the other hand, these factors do not enter into the bookkeeping concerned with our publishing fund:
>
> (1) The university pays salaries;
>
> (2) The Blank Research Foundation provides an annual subsidy of $15,000 for the publication of research;
>
> (3) A number of our publications are subsidized wholly or in part from outside sources.
>
> In other words, we are not self-supporting though it would be difficult for me to show accurately what the total annual subsidy is.

In the sense that they drew no regular, direct, overall subsidies from their universities at the time of the survey, there were no more than seven "self - supporting" presses among the members of the association. Five of these were attached to private universities. Four were incorporated. None of them were less than fifteen years old and five had been active for more than twenty.

In two cases, non-book activities, principally income from printing plants, contributed conspicuously to the net operating balance. In two cases (both older presses with substantial backlists) book-sales income alone had turned the trick. In one case sales income had been combined with a system of endowments built up slowly over the years. In none of these instances had the press achieved a surplus on its operations in every one of its last ten years, although the net balance for the period had been favorable. At one press operating on a departmental basis, the university was in effect providing a subsidy by permitting the press, if necessary, to draw on the free funds of the university for working capital. All seven presses were skilfully managed by full-time, experienced directors in whom confidence and authority had been vested.

Twenty-two presses kept their records in such a way as to be able to provide comparable operating data and since these particular presses accounted for 97 per cent of the total net book sales reported by all thirty-five presses for the survey year, it was possible to determine from their figures where the university press dollar came from during this period and how it was spent. The results are shown by illustration below.

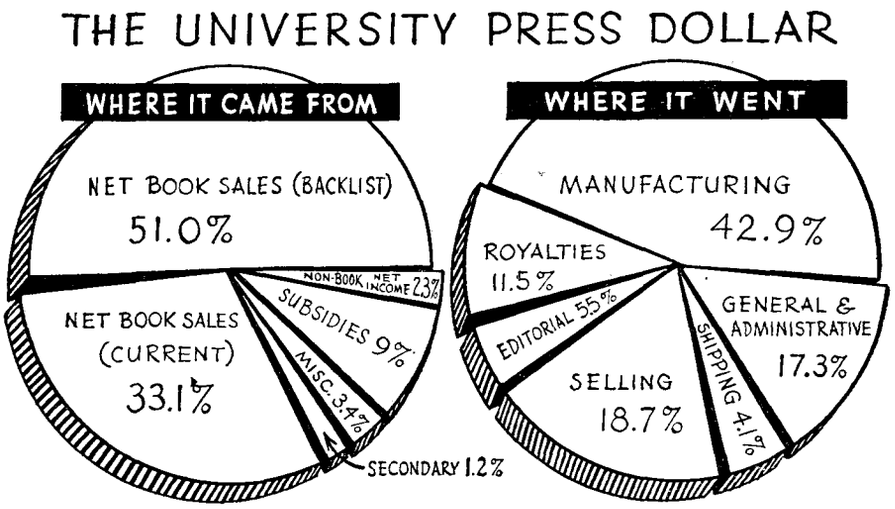
A complete list of the sources of income tapped by members of the association follows. Very few presses, of course, drew from all these sources but different combinations of them were found.

1. *Book sales.* In general, this was by all odds the single largest source of income. For the eight presses reporting a surplus for the survey year, net book sales accounted for 95 per cent of all income.
2. *Special book publishing.* Several presses acted as agents for the publication of books and realized considerable income from these "commission" or "consignment" titles.
3. *Secondary income.* The sale of subsidiary rights was a source of consequential income at only one press.
4. *Specific subsidies.* These usually took the form of underwriting the cost of manufacture and played an important role in the number of titles produced, if not in the dollar income realized. The sources of this income were the parent institution (out of general, special, or departmental budgets), authors, outside educational institutions, learned societies and associations, foundations and special research organizations.
5. *Non-book activities.* This included income from the sale of periodicals, pamphlets, maps, syllabi, tests, etc., as well as the net income realized from printing plants and bookstores, and the sale of such services as mimeographing, mailing, etc. Where printing plants and bookstores were concerned, this was often an important source of income.
6. *Overhead savings.* This hidden form of subsidy consists of facilities or services provided to the press by its parent institution for which no charge appears in the records, *e.g.*, rent, utilities, salaries, etc. In a number of cases the savings were large.
7. *Endowments and gifts.* A few presses, not many, have acquired funds in the past from which income is available as may be necessary in connection with specific projects or a general program.
8. *Reserves.* A surplus may have been accumulated in the past from which income is available for special projects or to cover an overall deficit. This was true at perhaps ten presses.
9. *Overall subsidies.* This income takes the form of blanket subventions from outside sources or appropriations from the parent institution. Next after sales income, this was the largest source of income at the majority of presses studied.

From all this, it may be seen that the bills covering the cost of the publications issued by university presses are paid by:

1. *The consumer*, whether scholar, student, layman, or institution.
2. *The author*, whether consumer, underwriter, or worker without remuneration.
3. *The university*, whether consumer, underwriter, or sponsor.
4. *The outside organization*, whether learned society, association, council, research institute, or foundation.

How much was paid by these four classes in a given period like the



PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

survey year it was not possible to determine. The scholar buys university press publications, and sometimes subsidizes the cost of his own. The parent institution through its book and periodical purchases contributes to the income of many university presses, and often subsidizes its own. The outside organization, which frequently subsidizes research, sometimes subsidizes publication.

It was possible to determine, however, the source of specific and overall subsidies identified by the twenty-two presses as being 9 per cent of their survey year income. These sources are shown in an adjoining illustration, from which it can be seen that parent institutions provided the bulk of the subsidies.

V. Direction

"In their nomination to office they will not appoint to the exercise of authority as to a pitiful job, but as to a holy function."—EDMUND BURKE.

MORE than one university press in its time has been the lengthened shadow of a single individual.

What was required of a university press director at the time of the survey? As long ago as 1914, George Parmly Day, then treasurer of Yale University and president of its press, had sagely remarked that "no institution can fairly expect members of its faculty to do their own work and at the same time do justice to the possibilities of the press. For the development of these possibilities there is demanded the closest study and constant planning. Otherwise books may be printed but not distributed . . ." This advice has not always been followed. Thirteen of the thirty-five presses studied were headed by individuals with outside duties, either teaching or some form of university administrative responsibility.

The director of a press which operates in accordance with Mr. Day's dictum once enumerated these qualifications of a good press manager:

> He must be able to get along with people.
>
> He must have read widely through the more important literatures from the Greeks to the present.
>
> He must have good judgment on manuscripts.
>
> He must understand and be in sympathy with sound scholarship.
>
> He must be aware of the importance of books and of the functions performed by different kinds of books.
>
> He must have, or be capable of developing, sound business judgment.
>
> He must know enough of editing, manufacturing, advertising, and selling, to be able to do at least one or two excellently himself and must know enough of the others to be able to employ people on his staff or outside to do them.
>
> He must have a strong sense of responsibility and a well-developed, versatile feeling for proportion.
>
> He must be willing to take orders and carry them out in good faith even when he is convinced they are wrong. Under such circumstances, he must always state his views and his reasons for them; and he must do this no matter who objects or is offended.

Another director expressed the opinion that "a man who understands academic life and objectives and who has native intelligence and administrative ability will do a much better job [at managing a press], even though coming to the work without experience, than one who is an experienced publisher but lacks the 'feel' for scholarship."

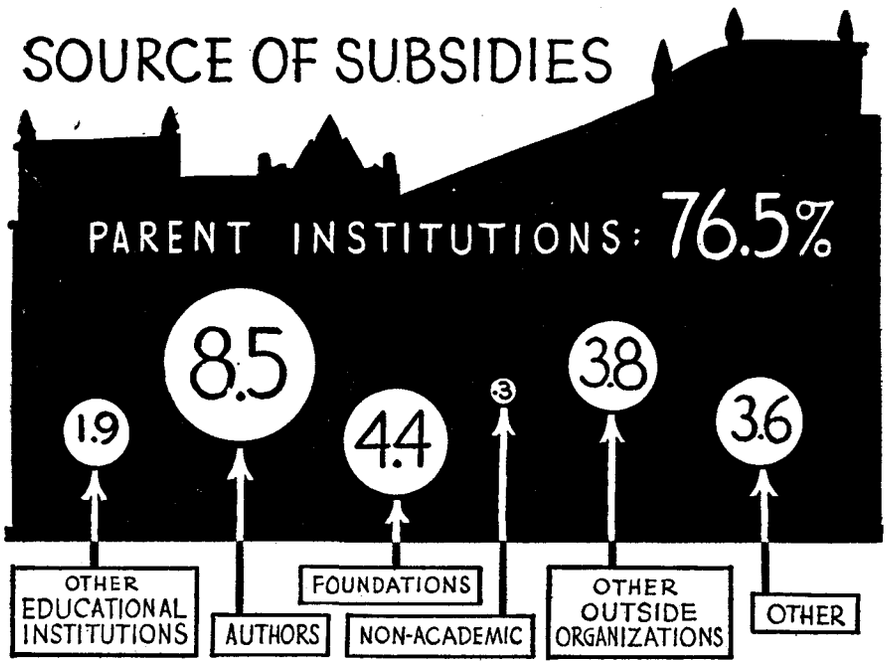
Still another perspective on the role was provided by a third director:

> While your friends may marvel at the diversity of knowledge which comes to life because of your assistance, and may even look upon you as something of an academician because of this association, you don't kid yourself. What Macaulay said of Steele holds true in your case: "He was a rake among scholars and a scholar among rakes."

A look at the vital statistics concerning the thirty-five "rakes and scholars" who headed these presses during the survey year revealed some interesting points.

Thirty of them were men, five of them were women. The average age was forty-eight. The heads of eight presses were thirty-eight or younger. Twelve of them were doctors of philosophy and one was a doctor of laws, nine held master's degrees, and ten others had bachelor's degrees.

Their experience prior to undertaking university press publishing had been varied. In all, eighteen entered university press work from teaching positions or other university posts. Seven had joined university presses directly, or almost directly, after completing their educations. Four of them had held miscellaneous jobs: one as government agricultural agent, two as newspapermen, one as a newspaper and magazine editor. Two had come from printing firms. Four had come from commercial publishing.



By commercial publishing standards, these thirty-five university press heads could not in general be described as well paid. In most instances their salaries were linked to the prevailing academic standard and in some cases were influenced by the regional cost of living. Since salary was the only form of financial remuneration which could be expected in these non-profit enterprises, it seems evident that no one enters the profession of university press publishing for purposes of acquiring wealth. There are other compensations, the chief of which appear to be pride of profession, satisfaction with surroundings, and security.

Pride of profession was seldom mentioned during the survey and could only be sensed, yet it was there and could not be disregarded. The satisfaction with academic surroundings was also hard to measure but none the less in evidence. As Datus

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

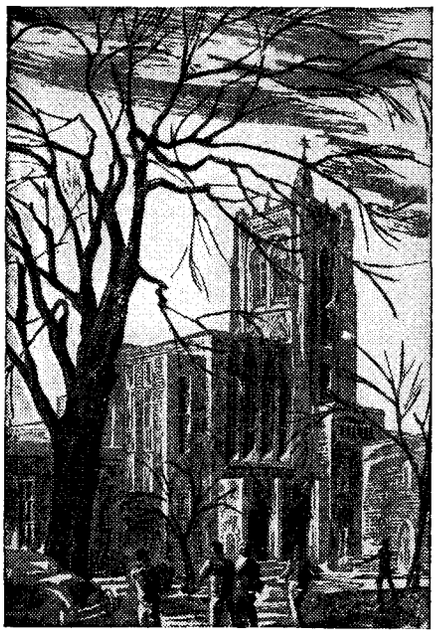
C. Smith, Jr., director of the Princeton University Press, has written, "Happily, there are people who think an academic community is—for them but not necessarily for others—an interesting and rewarding place to live, and who find that a university press offers a high challenge."

Security, on the other hand, was tangible. Many of the directors of these presses enjoyed academic status, including, of course, those already mentioned as teaching or holding other university positions in addition to their press duties. Some enjoyed state civil service status. Almost all could look forward to retirement under university pension systems.

There were ten instances in which the director, and in some cases the director and other members of the staff, were accorded an assimilated academic rank—that of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor—for purposes of adding to their prestige and standing in the academic community.

This standing was deserved, for most observers would agree with the librarian of Swarthmore when he said:

> University publishing is fortunate that its activities have been developed and are being carried forward—frequently on unhappily inadequate subventions and budgets and with, I suspect, the frequently more than adequate lay advice of professorial committees—by individuals with the taste, the abilities, the humor, the imagination, the concern for the intellectual life, the vision, the practical drive which its men and women have shown.



—Woodcut by Hans A. Mueller, courtesy Princeton Print Club.

The new Princeton library.

VI. Scholarly Authors

"Some scholars are gentlemen, a few are good judges of whisky, and practically all—barring a few rock-ribbed hermits—are authors."—WILLIAM BRIDGWATER.

IN HIS capacity as university press author, the scholar has won four Pulitzer prizes and written a gratifying number of best sellers. But most frequently he has produced that result of scholarship which is the keystone in the arch of university press publishing: the book that sells slowly and steadily year after year. University presses appear to recognize that not only do they owe their chief responsibility but their chances of success to these "saleless wonders."

What was this scholarly author himself like in 1948? He was in all likelihood a member of a community which was overcrowded and understaffed. He himself might have come back from the wars, where his special knowledge was put to use, or he might have remained at his university to assist in the special training offered on so many campuses or to engage in one of the thousands of special research projects conducted at American universities.

Back at his desk, he probably had not been able to shake off the effects of the war any more than most citizens and more than most he realized that peace would not this time mean "normalcy." If he was a nuclear physicist, he was puzzled, to say the least, to find himself feared and respected, yet ignored. If he was a humanist, he faced a struggle to maintain respect for his discipline in the face of the tremendous new emphasis laid on science.

He was undoubtedly still underpaid and as a member of the professional "white-collar" stratum of American economic society, he was hard hit by the high cost of living.

He often found himself in association with a new influx of displaced scholars, exiles from Europe whose presence required an adjustment between two cultures at a moment of tension.

He was at most institutions still required to publish or perish.

In regard to his publishing problems, he was still inclined to maintain his sense of snobbery about the imprint of a commercial publisher. He found that among his colleagues there was receipt of an increasingly large number of letters of rejection from commercial publishers, whose proportion of scholarly publication was shrinking due to economic pressures, and that usually these letters advised the author to turn to a university press. But this merely made the prize more desirable and he clung to the natural belief that if he could report, casually, at the faculty club, that Harper or Macmillan or Knopf had taken his book, the fact that a capitalist entrepreneur was prepared to risk money on its sales prospects was bound to impress.

He still affected another form of snobbery, which took the form of a mild disdain for his fellow scholars represented on the list of the press attached to his university, but he was duly impressed when he noticed that the list also included some pretty good authors from "outside."

He had a pretty low regard for any press which he believed "always demanded a subsidy from the author," but he was usually quite reasonable about working out the problems of underwriting when the facts and figures were explained to him.

He was, despite the foregoing manifestations of traditionalism, inclined to look with new respect on the general status of university press publishing, often had a good word to say for the job being done by the new head of his press, and was increasingly inclined to recognize the advantage of the editorial service offered by his press and by the fact that it was right at hand and usually tendered by someone who spoke his language.

What, in turn, did the press hope for from the scholar at the time the survey was made? Content, of course, came first. He had to have something to say. The press hoped for other things, too, chiefly these three: a knowledge of the art of writing, a familiarity with the art of bookmaking, and a sense of loyalty.

The shortcomings of scholarly writing have been commented upon by Helen Clapesattle, editor of the University of Minnesota Press, who declared it to be the main duty of a university press editor today to "seek out those scholars who can write clearly and readably and persuade them that it is their duty to do so" and to "convince them that good popularization does not mean distortion and sensationalism, that reporting scholarship in human terms need not cheapen it or destroy its truth."

At least two renowned scholars have urged these same considerations on their fellow authors. Dixon Wecter recently asked the question, "Does the calling of scholarship exempt a man from the canons of simple, logical, acceptable writing—writing to be read—with all the interest that can be extracted from his subject without sacrifice of quality?" He answered his own question by commenting that "a

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

multitude of pundits do not take the pains and ingenuity—that effort above and beyond the call of scholarly duty—to strip off jargon, prune away wordiness, lighten superfluity, make some attempt to present their thoughts with a modicum of clarity, simplicity, even grace."

Samuel Eliot Morison begged his colleagues to keep the reader in mind. "I once asked the late Senator Beveridge," said he, "why his life of John Marshall, despite its great length and scholarly apparatus, was so popular. He replied, 'The trouble with you professors of history is that you write for each other. I write for people almost completely ignorant of American history, as I was when I began my research.'"

A competence in regard to the art of book-making has been urged upon scholars by the editor of the Columbia University Press. Here is Mr. Bridgwater's portrait of the well-tempered university press author:

> This is the man who . . . can anticipate the pitfalls that lie in the production of a particular book. If he must have special Greek characters in his pages, he brings in clear and usable reproductions of them. If he needs to have runes in his edition of an Anglo-Saxon poem, he knows enough to bring the matter up and to discuss in time the best methods of getting satisfactory and inexpensive cuts. If he has special problems of bibliography or typography, he is aware of them and ready to work out solutions that will be intelligible to the reader and attractive to the beholder. He knows enough to be beyond petulance and unreason, for he has learned the limitations of type. He has gained the unhappy but useful knowledge that he has probably made mistakes and is ready to look for them in the proofs without resentment or attempts at self-justification. He is not given to flights of delusion, for he is familiar now with the esthetic as well as the practical uses of typography. He is not afraid of innovations, but he no longer has a predilection for bizarre ingenuity that breeds chaos. No more does he think publishers and printers are in a conspiracy to thwart him. He knows what his book is meant to say and will insist upon getting it said. In the typed manuscript he can see the printed book, which will have a sort of life of its own and must stand without him. He can therefore evaluate suggestions in terms of the finished product rather than his own preconceptions. He is, in fact, a competent author.

A blunt challenge to the scholar concerning loyalty—not to his government, but to his publisher, his university press publisher—was made by Howard Mumford Jones, who denounced the professor "who complains that the university presses will not publish his admirable monograph on Stesiphon [but] gives his profitable manuscript on ancient history to the commercial shop, to the eventual financial detriment of the university press." "If the university has an obligation to scholarship," he concluded, "the scholar has a very real obligation to the university press."

A gentler, but no less heartfelt remonstrance was to be found in a recent issue of *The Pierian Spring*, a bulletin issued at intervals by the University of California Press:

> Not long ago we published a book for a distinguished member of our faculty. It is a good book and of sizable value to other scholars, but it does not appeal to a wide audience; therefore we printed a small edition, bound half the copies, and planned to place a few ads in scientific magazines and distribute a mailing piece. With luck we hoped to sell three or four hundred copies in the first year and to see the book go out of print in ten years. Because the book was not apt to be bought and displayed by stores, we did not promote it among the book trade.
>
> All this is standard practice at university presses, and there would ordinarily be no reason to describe it here. But our author walked into the office one day, acted unhappy about the price, and wondered why we were not planning a full-fledged trade-book campaign that might sell five or ten thousand copies. "For," said he, "such-and-such a trade publisher was bringing out his other book and was going to do just that." And he told us about the other book, a scholarly piece of work but of more general interest—in short, a book that might well bring both the publisher and the author a moderate profit.
>
> We stared at the eucalyptus grove outside our window, swallowed a couple of times, and asked the author as gently as we could why it was that professors so often take their salable books to commercial publishers and their unsalable ones to their university press and then wonder why the university press doesn't sell as many copies or pay as much royalty or run as many advertisements as the commercial publisher.
>
> He was surprised. A university press is not in business to make money, and he supposed that we didn't have to worry about profits or losses. And so we explained. Although the absence of profit does not bother us, we *must* worry about losses. A university press is in business to break even on the publication of scholarship. Most presses have the advantage of some help from their universities, but once given this help they are expected to hold their own. And they have to do it by selling, in a fiercely competitive market, a product that was never designed for a large sale.
>
> If one book loses money, another must make it up. Thus if we publish some of Professor So-and-So's books at a considerable loss, we should like to have a chance at one or two of the others which might bring in a little profit. This does not mean that we want to handle secondary textbooks or light novels or extremely popular non-fiction, but there is a large class of semi-popular scholarship and authentic non-fiction of wide appeal that is appropriate to university publishing and can be handled quite adequately by us or by any of the larger university presses.

The whole topic of relations between the scholar and the university press publisher was once summed up admirably by Dumas Malone, a distinguished scholar who had also served a term as director of the Harvard University Press:

> Any sort of publishing is a cooperative undertaking, distinctly personal in nature, but in a special sense this is true of scholarly publishing; and to a marked degree the success of a university press both in its immediate and basic objectives, is contingent upon its ability to promote and to maintain mutual understanding between itself and scholars, whether or not they be its authors.

VII. What to Publish

"The university press, of all presses in the world, cannot discharge its real function, its real and distinctive function, except by a process of continuous and rigid selection and discrimination."—Lord Oxford and Asquith.

HOW to build a better "list"—rather than merely to publish what may be easily available—has become a matter of active concern to most American university presses. Among the presses studied, some had preferred to specialized, others had achieved "balanced" lists. A spokesman for the latter group summed up the question of balance this way:

> Values are often attached to manuscripts that are not by any means universal, which is another way of saying that, in the beginning, most of us ride our interests and look too little to a rounded program. For a time we devote ourselves to "contributions," regardless of audience. Then by degrees we arrive at the idea of a balanced list, in which both the particularist and more general claims are given their just place and weight. A university press is not merely a means to the publication of worth-while scholarship, but a tremendously effective tool in adult education and public affairs.

Between the presses with balanced lists and those which pursued special bents lay a number of presses, mostly younger and less well established,

(*Continued on page* 38)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Right to Loathsome Ideas

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

THE cold war has raised in acute form a problem which free society ordinarily tries to evade: that is, the problem of the extent to which democratic society should give freedom to those whose purpose it is to destroy freedom. The American people have struggled with this problem in two sectors in particular in the last two years—in Government employment and in education. In the first field we have gradually achieved an uneasy balance between the conflicting principles of political freedom and national security. Most Americans, while regretting the scope and the procedural irresponsibilities of the loyalty check, still concede that the Government has an overriding duty to protect the nation from foreign agents and their domestic allies. As Roger Baldwin has put it, "A superior loyalty to a foreign government disqualifies a citizen for service to ours."

The problem of whether free society has any obligation to tolerate Communists in the field of education has not yet achieved any resolution. Professors Sidney Hook and John L. Childs have made powerful arguments against permitting Communists to teach. Alexander Meiklejohn, replying to Hook, has eloquently reaffirmed the traditional American belief in academic freedom. In the meantime, the University of Washington tried to bring the question into some kind of focus by proceeding in a quasi-judicial manner against Communist members of its faculty and discharging two Communists and one fellow-traveler solely on the grounds of political belief. "Communism and Academic Freedom,"* a publication of the University of Washington Press, does not supply the full record of these cases, as its subtitle suggests. But it does reprint the Finding of Facts and Recommendations by the faculty committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, as well as an introduction by President Raymond B. Allen, of the university, and a memorandum by Allen with his recommendations to the regents.

Before discussing these documents, I would suggest a brief inventory of our accepted principles of civil freedom. Free expression has not been, as some of Dr. Meiklejohn's more sweeping phrases suggest, an absolute. We curtail free speech all the time in the interests of truth and decency and on occasion we curtail it in the interests of national security. Yet we have always fixed very strict limits on the power of curtailment; for we recognize that political freedom—the right of political opposition—is the heart of free society. Thus we have come to insist that those who wish to curtail free speech must demonstrate that such speech creates a "clear and present danger."

The phrase "clear and present danger" has a rather specific meaning. As Justice Holmes once observed, it does not mean a clear and present danger of changing the nation's mind by argument. It does not mean a clear and present danger of offending somebody's principles or prejudices. It means a clear and present danger of inciting overt acts in violation of law. Our civil liberties tradition is therefore not a tradition of unlimited vulnerability before all forms of provocation: when free speech leads to overt illegal acts, free society may take steps to repress such speech. But the finding of clear and present danger is a delicate decision, to be taken by the courts on the basis of overwhelming evidence. In Brandeis's words, "If there be time to expose through discussion the falsehoods and fallacies, to avert the evil by the processes of education, the remedy to be applied is more speech, not enforced silence. Only an emergency can justify repression."

These general principles, I believe, are entirely applicable to the situation created by the cold war. The presence of Communists and fellow-travelers in the State Department, for example, would certainly create a clear and present danger of overt acts.

Such people must therefore be excluded from strategic Government employment. The question that faces us then in the field of education is: do Communist teachers in our schools and universities create a clear and present danger which justifies harrying them out and discharging them?

THIS, in my judgment, is a question of fact, not of principle. It is not a question to be solved either by the rhetoric of those who say that Communism is a foul and wicked conspiracy; or by the rhetoric of those who say that academic freedom is a beautiful and noble thing. The tough problems of life arise from the conflict between principles with which separately we agree.

I think, therefore, that we must begin by making certain practical distinctions. The first surely is that the field of education presents a problem entirely distinct from that of employment in security agencies of the Government.

> The criteria for joining a community of scholars [President Conant of Harvard has wisely remarked] are in some ways unique. They are not to be confused with the requirements of a Federal bureau. . . . I can imagine a naive scientist or a philosopher with strong loyalties to the advancement of civilization and the unity of the world who would be a questionable asset to a government department charged with negotiations with other nations; the same man, on the other hand, because of his professional competence might be extremely valuable to a university.

The second distinction, I believe, must be made between elementary education and college education. As Norman Thomas has pointed out, elementary education exposes an immature and impressionable student to a single teacher who controls all his time in school. As a parent with two children in the local public school, I would feel considerably exercised if their teachers turned out to be members of the Christian Front, the Ku Klux Klan, or the Communist Party. But university education, Mr. Thomas further observes, presents a different situation. Here you have a presumably mature student exposed, not to one, but to five or six teachers; you have, in short, an operating facsimile of Justice Holmes's famous market-place of ideas. And here the question becomes: do the few Communists there present so clear a threat to civil order that they must be driven from the market-place?

At this point we may profitably return to the University of Washington. For the odd and alarming point about

COMMUNISM AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM: The record of the tenure cases at the University of Washington. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1949. 125 pp. $1.50.

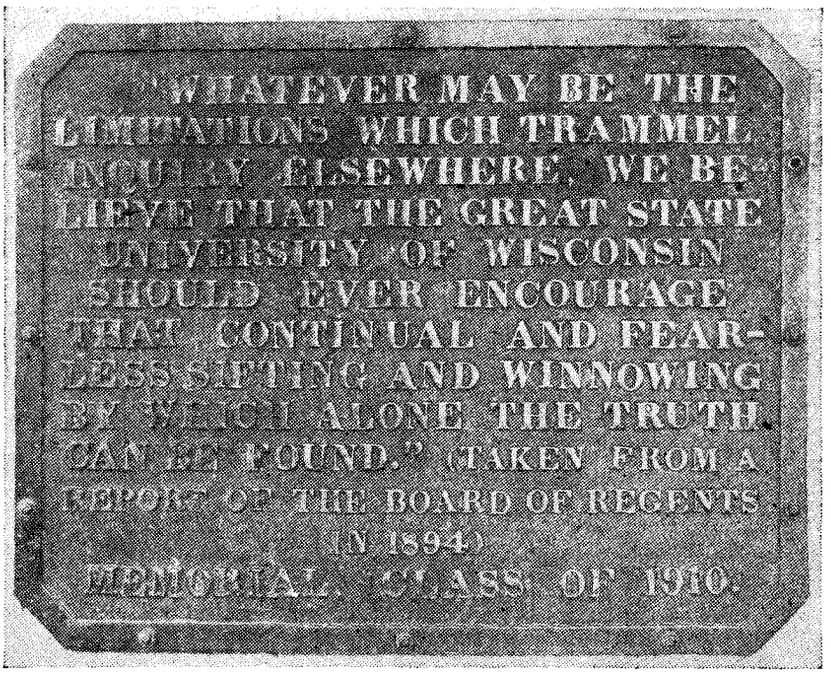
PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the accumulation of reports and recommendations in this volume is that none (at least none which influenced the final decision) seems to have addressed itself to the basic question of clear and present danger. The proceedings in Seattle, in other words, systematically ignored the traditional test by which we judge curtailment of civil freedom. Indeed, the University of Washington glories in the fact that it eliminated all consideration of the context and effects of the beliefs held by the accused. "Counsel for the University," writes President Allen, "with the approval of the Administration, dropped all charges other than Charge No. 1, that respondents are members of the Communist Party, USA."

This monstrous fallacy, I believe, puts the whole Washington proceedings wholly outside our civil liberties tradition. "Only an emergency can justify repression," wrote Brandeis; but no one at Seattle even pretended that the Communist teachers constituted an emergency. If the existence of three Party-line teachers on the University of Washington campus did, indeed, create a grave threat to the intellectual chastity of the undergraduates, it would be a devastating commentary on the effectiveness of the 700 non-Communist members of the faculty, not to mention the strength of the democratic idea itself.

We may concede that the conduct of the cases was scrupulous and fair. We may admire the fact that "the administration aided the respondents in a material way by paying the travel expenses of, and fees to, expert witnesses called by the respondents." We may respect the honesty of President Allen's motives and the sincerity of his statement that "it is necessary that we maintain a place in the University" for the holding of Marxist philosophies "honestly held and divorced from the dogmas of the Communist Party." Yet all this correctness and tolerance are irrelevant. Indeed, the very technical fairness of the proceedings makes the whole affair the more grotesque. For the action has clothed a terrible fallacy with respectability, and thus threatens real harm to our freedom.

I do not write this to extenuate in any way Gundlach and Butterworth and Phillips. All the evidence suggests that these men are contemptible individuals who have deliberately lived a political lie, pretending to be American liberals while secretly responding to the dictates of a foreign nation and of a totalitarian conspiracy. Yet the only conceivable excuse for such a detailed inquiry into the political lives of faculty members would be the existence of the very clear and present danger which the University of Washington proudly claims it is not interested in finding.


"WHATEVER MAY BE THE
LIMITATIONS WHICH TRAMMEL
INQUIRY ELSEWHERE, WE BE-
LIEVE THAT THE GREAT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SHOULD EVER ENCOURAGE
THAT CONTINUAL AND FEAR-
LESS SIFTING AND WINNOWING
BY WHICH ALONE THE TRUTH
CAN BE FOUND." (TAKEN FROM A
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS
IN 1894)
MEMORIAL CLASS OF 1910

FIFTY-FIVE years ago, another celebrated case involving academic freedom stirred the nation when Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics, Politics, and History at the University of Wisconsin, was brought under fire for believing "in strikes and boycotts, justifying and encouraging the one while practising the other." The charges against Ely were taken under consideration by a committee of the Board of Regents. Their report acquitting him contained the wise pronouncement recorded in the plaque shown above, which is affixed to the outside wall of Bascom Hall in Madison. A complete account of the Ely case can be found in "The University of Wisconsin," a new two-volume history by Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen published this spring by the University of Wisconsin Press in commemoration of the parent institution's hundredth anniversary. Volume I is now available and Volume II will be ready in mid-June. —C. K.

The fact is that this inquiry was not undertaken, as the reports sometimes suggest, in a disinterested intellectual attempt to settle a complicated abstract question. It was undertaken in the wake of a clamor raised by the Canwell committee of the state legislature, a crude road-company version of the Un-American Activities Committee. I do not see how anyone can read these documents without a mounting sense of outrage at the extent to which Allen, carrying the ball for Canwell, seeks to judge the motives and govern the political behavior of his faculty. His recommendations to the trustees are filled with expressions of his personal shock and incredulity over the conduct of faculty members who made political decisions of which he would have "disapproved" if he had only known. How in any sense were these decisions his business unless they issued in demonstrably illegal behavior? At one point, in order to clarify his position, he even compares Communist Party membership to "a judge attempting to conceal a financial interest in a firm that was involved in litigation or receivership in his court." Are we to assume that President Allen is going to investigate the stock holdings of the member of the Economics Department who gives the course on monopoly in order to make sure that he is serving no concealed interests?

As I said earlier, the question here seems to me basically a practical one. What have been the actual results of the Allen purge? Has he checked the spread of Communism in the United States? He has, it is true, preserved the student body of the University of Washington from the influence—its extent or danger never specified—of an associate professor of psychology, an assistant professor of philosophy, and an associate in English. But, at the same time, he has transformed these wretched nonentities into living evidences of the capitalist assault against freedom, now paraded through the Eastern campuses and far more powerful in martyrdom than they were in freedom. His urbane collaboration with the Canwell committee has breathed new

(*Continued on page 47*)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Belles-Lettres. *We are in the midst of a resurgence of scholarly interest in that great American writer Herman Melville. As Professor Spiller observes below in reviewing the two latest examples of this vogue—"Journal of a Visit to London and the Continent" and "Melville's Billy Budd"—it began in the universities a decade ago and continues unabatedly. Among the useful monographs it has produced are those by S. G. Geist, C. R. Anderson, William Brownell, and W. E. Sedgwick—all published, appropriately enough, by university presses. Now the trade house of Houghton Mifflin is promising another important addition to Melvilliana in late summer: Howard P. Vincent's "Trying-out of Moby Dick." . . . The other books reviewed this week, running the gamut of English and American literature from Spencer and Shakespeare to Poe, are representative of the many worth-while works of literary scholarship which American university presses are publishing these days.*

Problem of Melville

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO LONDON AND THE CONTINENT. 1849-1850. *By Herman Melville. Edited by Eleanor Melville Metcalf. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.* 1948. 189 *pp.* $3.75.

MELVILLE'S BILLY BUDD. Edited by F. Barron Freeman. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1948. 381 *pp.* $5.

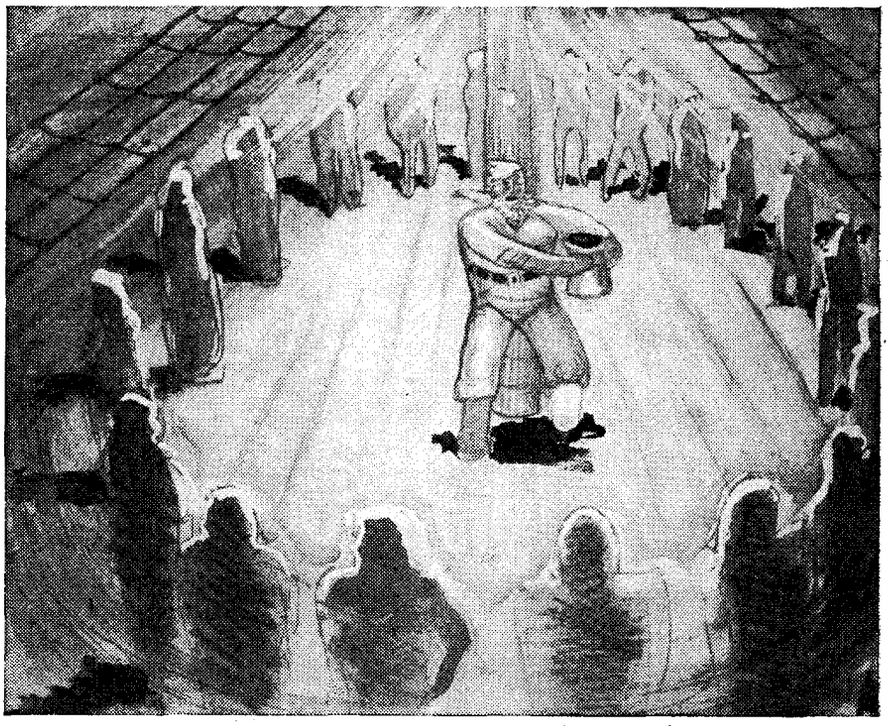
Reviewed by ROBERT E. SPILLER

BACK in 1920 Herman Melville was a minor American author appreciated rather more abroad than at home; suddenly he became one of the few major figures in our literature and he has held that position ever since. By 1940 criticism had become more sober and careful than it was at first, and even highly specialized books about Melville became matters of public concern. These two books are justified only on the premise of the greatness of at least "Moby Dick." But "Moby Dick" is one of the world's great books.

In 1849, Melville set out for London to arrange for the English edition of his fifth novel, "White Jacket." He kept a slim, largely factual record of this trip, which his granddaughter, Mrs. Metcalf, now prints for the first time, together with copious explanatory notes. Irving, Cooper, and other American authors had discovered that by pre-publication contracts they could take advantage of the proceeds from the English market. With a young wife and son and two modestly successful travel tales, "Typee" and "Omoo," to his credit, Melville had to decide whether or not he could afford to be an author. "Redburn," just out, seemed to be well received even though "I, the author, know [it] to be trash, and wrote it to buy some tobacco with," whereas "Mardi," obviously the kind of book he wanted to write, had been a failure. The £200 he was offered by Bentley did not seem too promising. The moody author gave up, for the time being, his proposed trip to the Holy Land and contented himself with a brief tour on the Continent—and then home. The bearing of all this on his two great efforts, "Moby Dick" and "Pierre," and on his long subsequent silence, is obvious.

The problem posed by "Billy Budd" is perhaps the crux of the whole problem of Melville. Was this a final statement of his views on life and art, or was it a minor work which he did not think worthy of publication? Critics have tended to take the former of these views, and to propose the second question: How did Melville finally resolve his "ambiguities"? For "Billy Budd" offers a kind of resolution—just what is subject to debate. For this reason, and for others, Mr. Freeman's edition of this posthumous novel is one of the most important of recent Melville studies. It is important because it gives us for the first time a reliable text, because it offers incontrovertible evidence of Melville's normal method of composition (at least at that time), by lifting out and printing separately the narrative stage of the writing, and because, in a long introduction, Mr. Freeman explores all the kinds of sources that Melville used, and reconstructs, in both literal and psychological terms, the actual workings of Melville's creative imagination. We may not agree on all points with the conclusions reached, but here is obviously the tool that we have long needed in drawing our own.

Robert E. Spiller, professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the editors of the recently published "Literary History of the United States."



—Courtesy Arthur U. Newton Galleries.

Gil Wilson's "The Oath," illustrating "Moby Dick."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Black-Cloaked Wizard

THE HISTRIONIC MR. POE. By N. Bryllion Fagin. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1949. 289 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by GORDDEN LINK

ASIDE from its literary merits, N. Bryllion Fagin's "The Histrionic Mr. Poe" would be a notable event for three reasons. It appears during the centennial of Poe's death; it is published in Baltimore where Poe is buried; and it is the first trade book among more than 1,300 titles published in seventy-two years by the oldest American university press. That the venture was no Kierkegaardian leap into the dark would seem to be indicated by a dust-jacket quotation from Baltimore's great critic. "Of all the Poe books ever done in English," says H. L. Mencken, "it seems to me the best, and by long odds." He found the book well informed, shrewd, and convincing in its judgments, and beautifully written.

To read this book is to be persuaded that only the accident of adoption by Mr. Allan, the eminently respectable Richmond merchant, prevented Poe from following in the footsteps of his parents, both professional dramatic performers. The argument is amply supported that Poe absorbed the prejudice against showfolk that was prevalent in the society where he spent his boyhood and youth. Suppressing his normal desire, he proceeded to make his own little world into his own little theatre. He cast himself as the unhappy, misunderstood genius in a hostile world. "He insisted on the tragic tone: in garb, word, voice, and exclamation point," says Professor Fagin. All evidence indicates that the key to Poe's behavior and his style is the fact that he was at all times an actor.

A concluding chapter unique in modern biographical literature demonstrates the significant failure of all efforts to cast Poe as hero in novels, plays, and motion pictures. These have treated the man as a perennially romantic poet, not a human being. This was, of course, Poe's own fault since his life was actually a perennial striking of poses. His was purely a public life; in private he lost all glamor for there was nothing essentially glamorous in his nature. "In the end," says Dr. Fagin, "it is only as a creator that Poe endures and is real." The creator subjugated whatever else there was and merged it into a world of his own evolution:

> It is a world almost wholly conjured up by the wizardry of his art; and if the wizardry is not entirely free from mere artifice, it is wizardry nevertheless, and can no more be exorcized than an obsessive dream. And it is the black-cloaked wizard, standing gracefully in the center of his world, who does not laugh, but the pleased smile on his face is unmistakable.

Belles-Lettres Notes

PROSE WORKS OF EDMUND SPENSER, edited by Rudolf Gottfried. Johns Hopkins Press. $8. This volume completes the variorum edition of Edmund Spenser's works, of which the "Faerie Queene" and the minor poems have already appeared. The slight amount of prose that the poet wrote consists of two letters to Gabriel Harvey, the translation of a short dialogue by Plato, these published in his own lifetime, and the long dialogue entitled "A View of the Present State of Ireland," first published in 1633. The variorum edition gives him the most complete treatment that scholarly zeal and industry can afford. In general it means, first, that the most correct text has been established by using a basic one and then listing (in footnotes) every variation that can be found in printed or manuscript versions. Secondly, it means that a commentary is added, more than half the volume in this case, in which are set down all the interpretations, glosses, and background material, gathered from all previous editions and articles, with additions by the present editor. There are also appendixes, bibliographies, and an index. It is a formidable literary monument—as close to a definitive edition as we can achieve for our time—but one worth building for such an important figure. Spenser has been called the poet's poet; this edition is scholar's scholarship.

SHAKESPEARE'S PROBLEM PLAYS, by E. M. W. Tillyard. University of Toronto Press. $2.75. In these essays, which are based on lectures recently delivered at the University of Toronto, Dr. Tillyard analyzes in succession "Hamlet," "Troilus and Cressida," "All's Well That Ends Well," and "Measure for Measure." He departs from the conventional classification of "Hamlet" as tragedy and the three other plays as comedy by showing that all four are problem plays, which means, according to his definition, that all are preoccupied with speculative thought and with the workings of the human mind. (They have minor elements in common too.) What label a play is given matters, really, only if it allows a new and fruitful reexamination. In

Publisher's Gallery

XX: Savoie Lottinville

WHEN Savoie Lottinville joined the University of Oklahoma Press in 1933 it was barely four years old and occupied one room. "You could get a bag of groceries for 85¢," he muses, "but it was pretty hard to sell books." Today they have a two-story "Cherokee modern" building that stretches a half block between departments, and a record for progressive publishing that includes some of the first conservation works. And it's still pretty hard to sell books.

"A university press has a large job in adult education," says Director Lottinville, with twinkling earnestness. "It doesn't seem to be a good idea to publish scholarship in a vacuum." So last year, as usual, found him scouting the country for manuscripts between deputations as vice president of the Association of American University Presses.

With every tenth student on the campus part Indian, the press took naturally to its Civilization of American Indian Series, which hopes to develop a reasonably clear picture of the tribes both on an historical and contemporary cultural basis.

He was born in Hagerman, Idaho, has spent all his life out West except for a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, where he broke his nose in the athletic arena, wore the same headgear as Eddie Egan, and studied philosophy, economics, and politics. Later he interviewed his "share of stuffed shirts" for two Oklahoma City newspapers. His interests range from ballistics to bass, with especial emphasis on a ranch he is quick to invite one to visit. He would be the last to mention that when John Gunther wanted to get inside Oklahoma he looked up Savoie Lottinville. —R. G.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this case Dr. Tillyard's fresh vantage point results in a discussion that is acute and judicious, and always lucidly set forth.

TEN ENGLISH FARCES, edited by Leo Hughes and A. H. Scouten. University of Texas Press. The farces that held the boards in the eighteenth century lack originality and literary distinction, yet their popularity makes them important to a comprehension of the theatre of their time. This collection reprints ten farces, by minor writers, which were produced in London between 1684 and 1790. Each one is introduced by brief comments on its author, sources, stage history, and publication. But although the comments are in type large enough to read easily, the plays themselves are so wretchedly set up and printed that the reader is punished if he wishes to read them. It is doubtful that this collection will be useful to any but keen-eyed students of the eighteenth-century drama; it will probably drive others to read the first-rate farces of Gay, Fielding, and Foote.

HOGARTH'S LITERARY RELATIONSHIPS, by Robert Etheridge Moore. University of Minnesota Press. $3.75. In his study of the great English satirist Mr. Moore emphasizes the most important series of his prints: "The Harlot's Progress," "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," and (briefly) "Industry and Idleness." He describes their publication, reception, imitations; and their relationship to Fielding's comedies, farces, and novels, and to Smollett's novels. Since Hogarth considered himself a "dramatic writer," Mr. Moore analyzes him as such, and as long as he bases his analyses on documentation he is entirely reliable. But occasionally he distorts the artist's milieu in an attempt to make him a unique sensibility. Actually, Hogarth's attitudes were common in his time; he was able to project them with singular power and eloquence. In tracing Hogarth's influence on prose fiction, Mr. Moore again inflates his subject. Fielding and Smollett acknowledged some specific borrowings from Hogarth, but if they utilize satiric motifs that he did, does that mean that he was their source? Or, that because Hogarth sometimes put actual people into his teeming pictorial stories, that Smollett's use of the same device was derived from him? Satire *à clef* is as old as literature, graphic or verbal.

The book is beautifully made and carefully annotated, but the style would have benefited by more compression.

—Robert Halsband.

The World.

What is happening outside these United States is very much the concern of the American scholar, witness the sextet of books reviewed in this section this week. Two scholars, in quite separate investigations, turned their attention to Southeastern Asia, an area we will do well not to forget despite the current drama in China. Edgar Snow reviews this brace of studies below. What Sweden is doing about her postwar housing problems is the subject of another current scholarly inquiry reviewed on the next page, by the housing adviser to the New York Post-Home News. *This is followed by notice of a volume from a Yale professor who helped place strategic intelligence at the disposal of our armed forces in World War II and who writes of its role in our new foreign policy. The vital subject of oil in Arabia and the history of the key European country of Yugoslavia are treated in two other new university press publications which will be found described on pages* 57-59.

Land—the Engine of Revolution

SOCIAL FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. By Cora Du Bois. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 1949. 78 *pp.* $2.

AGRARIAN UNREST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. By Erich H. Jacoby. New York: Columbia University Press. 1949. 287 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by Edgar Snow

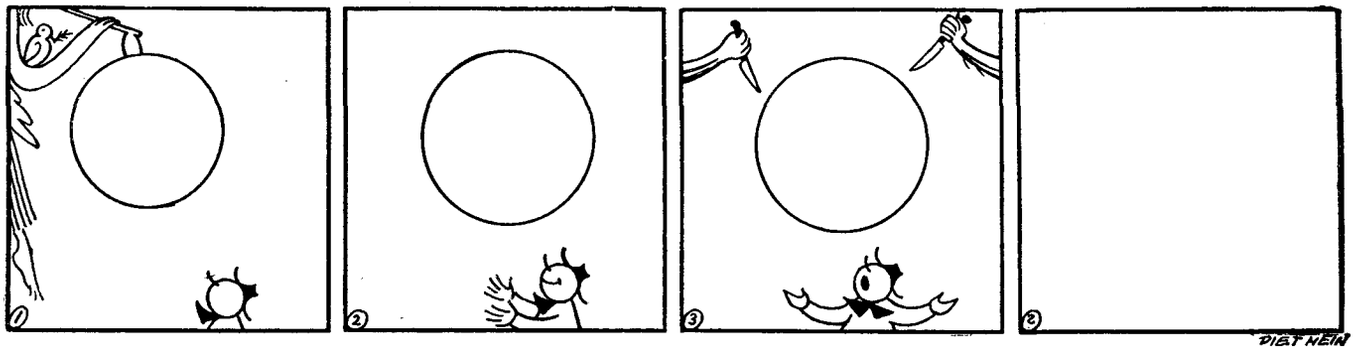
THE fact that anything so long foreseen as the easy Communist conquest of South China can still make splash headlines and spring a rash of "heavens, look what's suddenly happening!" editorials from the pundits for their unprepared readers reminds us again of the infinite resistance of the human cranium to the introduction of useful if unpleasant information. No bells ever rang more loudly to foretell a catastrophe than in the case of Kuomintang China. Now the same bells are announcing just as urgently the coming of social

and national revolutions throughout Southeast Asia, and the end of colonial rule. If nations really learn anything from Pearl Harbors then perhaps it is yet permissible to hope that the two books here under review—which ought to be required reading for any American who pontificates on foreign affairs—will help impose intelligent foresight and planning on this country's policies more effectively than their many competent predecessors seem to have done.

Cora Du Bois and Erich H. Jacoby lived and worked in some of the countries of which they write. That will probably prove no more of a barrier to the minds of Congressmen than the fact that both approach their subjects in somewhat academic terms. Mr. Jacoby seems to have devoted more time to field study—he was in the Philippines for four years—and his sparse theory grows largely out of facts unearthed by intensive first-hand investigation. Dr. Du Bois is more inclined to generalize about social problems in esoteric terms which lead to a series of prophecies or "interpretive insights." Using the "conceptual tools" of a cultural anthropologist, as she describes her technique, she bases her syntheses on "such data as we now possess." Since her book lacks documentation one must assess the quality of the "data" itself largely by the range of factors she admits to her speculations.

As the "first vital change" in all Southeast Asia Dr. Du Bois foresees a great increase in population—a "sevenfold increase"—before birth rates and declining death rates stabilize. Revolutions may spread; political demands will become more insistent. Culturally, "we may expect a neo-

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"One World—or None?"

classicism on the one hand and a poor imitation of the West on the other hand." Politically, all countries of Southeast Asia are "committed to independence." There will be one-party governments" but it's unlikely that there will be totalitarianism as we have known it in Europe—or Russia.

"The economic reintegration of Southeast Asian cultures will undoubtedly be in the direction of state Socialism," and state power projects, industrialization, and cooperatives will flourish. But Dr. Du Bois says that foreign property won't be confiscated. She imagines that "for a long time the politically powerful group" (among victorious nationalists?) "will be disproportionately wealthy." India will stand "highest in leadership potentials in Southeast Asia" after the Europeans leave, and "it seems highly improbable" that Chinese leadership "will assert itself in the area for many years to come." Further, we are "assured" that Southeast Asian countries "will be enthusiastically international" and "will undoubtedly" align themselves with the "small-nations bloc." Rapprochement between these countries is growing but integration and "union" are only a "possibility."

The absence of any supporting information for some of Dr. Du Bois' confident prognostications requires that the reader be warned to accept them with reserve. There are, for example, few convincing reasons to assume that Europeans will be allowed to hold onto their land, mines, or factories "for a long time"—India being a possible exception. By the same token the prospects are even poorer that currently wealthy native bourgeois nationalists have a much greater life span ahead than in China. The supposition that India will provide a leadership for Southeast Asia appears superficial. India lags years behind China in social development, and herself stands on the edge of a cataclysm. Anti-Chinese sentiment in Southeast Asia is centered chiefly against the rich merchants and usurers, who form but a small part of the population. Dr. Du Bois has not foreseen that when the Communists take over China they will organize the majority of overseas Chinese to support revolutionary movements with clear slogans aimed to eliminate that class of Chinese compradores, along with native landlords and foreign monopolists. If independence movements in Southeast Asia turn out to be "enthusiastically international" in the near future it will more likely be an internationalism closer to the pattern now emerging in Eastern Asia than as part of any existing bloc of "small nations."

Nevertheless, Dr. Du Bois' comments are often penetrating and her essays provide a useful syllabus if supplemented by study of another factor which she almost entirely overlooks. This grave omission in her thinking may account for some of her questionable judgments. The thing she does not perceive quantitatively or qualitatively is that behind all the drastic change in Asia now is the question of land and who shall own and till it.

The struggle for redivision of the land is so important that if all other ingredients of change existed, but there were no peasant discontent and no demand for land and no hatred of landowners, Eastern nationalism would be quite impotent as a political force. Other impacts leave their impression on the contours of the machine; the promise of land is the very engine of the revolution. The single indispensable dynamic driving these peoples toward "cultural change"—in the Du Bois sense—is the awakened consciousness of the peasants—spurred on by growing readiness to fight for and die for the land. In Southeast Asia, as in China, the peasant's hunger for radical agrarian reform, and all the altered relationships that accompany it, is the mighty ally without which no nationalist leadership can win or long survive.

Precisely that factor—agrarian unrest in Southeast Asia—is the entire focus of Mr. Jacoby's book. He presents it in careful exposition, analysis, and conservative interpretation, with less theory and synthetic ecology but more earthy experience, one suspects, and far richer documentary material. Mr. Jacoby sees national consciousness in these countries as the product of "the introduction of Western economic methods, the disintegration of the old village economy, and the disruption of the traditional uniformity of native life"—a chain reaction first set off by Western conquest and the creation of "dependent economies" in the Asiatic colonies. To "deliberately simplify a complicated historical development, it may be stated that the national idea became a permanent force in Southeast Asia at the moment when . . . subsistence farming ceased to yield a subsistence."

All the national movements in Southeast Asia "must be considered an integral part of a continent-wide revolutionary process which affects all aspects of human relations. . . . Without underestimating other factors it can be asserted that it was the land crisis which paved the way for the national idea."

Of course the peasants did not simply start a revolt against such backwash effects of imperialism. Many things had to happen first—including Westernization of some native intellectuals. But "little by little they were forced into a common reaction. It was directed against the native landlord as well as against the foreign plantations; against the Indian moneylender as well as against the Chinese middle men." Since the Japanese occupation it has acquired all the character of an independence drive combined with social revolution.

"The central position of the land problem in the structure of native life in Asia raises it above the level of mere political doctrines. Political programs are adjusted to it. . . . It has become the basis of nationalist movements in all the countries of Southeast Asia, where still . . . a semi-feudal system is prevalent. For the masses of the rural population the movement for land has merged with the national movement."

Mr. Jacoby establishes that identity

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in every country in the region and systematically proves his thesis. Land is the dynamic that won over millions of fighting Chinese peasants—and won China for the Communists. Land is winning for Ho Chih-min in Indo-China. The question of land will decide the fate of Indonesia, Burma, Malaya—and, finally, India and the Philippines. A method of organization of the peasantry behind a thoroughgoing non-Communist agrarian reform program is perhaps the one remaining way to halt the march of totalitarian Communism across Asia. Yet to date that need has played no positive role in our Far Eastern policies—while, negatively, it has lost the billions squandered in China to oppose it.

Edgar Snow, associate editor of The Saturday Evening Post, *is author of "The Battle for Asia," "Pattern of Soviet Power," and other books.*

A Way—Neither Middle Nor Muddled

SWEDEN PLANS FOR BETTER HOUSING. By Leonard Silk. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. 1948. 149 pp. $4.

Reviewed by CHARLES ABRAMS

WHEN Marquis W. Childs did his economic travelogue on "Sweden: The Middle Way," America, in the throes of a depression, was quick to accept the existence of a Swedish Utopia, where poverty and slums did not exist, conflicts between capital and labor were being ironed out to the satisfaction of all, and an altruistic enterprise had matured in the form of the cooperative, as efficient as private business, with the scruples of the humanitarian. Students journeyed forth in great and eager numbers to diagnose various phases of her programs, and among them was Leonard Silk, who chose the area of housing for his doctoral dissertation.

There was much he found good, much he found mythical, and some things that were bad. One of the merits of the book is that he has not treated housing as an isolated program but has fitted it into the economic background and internal policy of the country.

Sweden is not a classless society, he finds, and Swedes are deferential as they were in the days of Strindberg, who deplored it back in 1900. Hats fly off, and bows and curtsies are offered to the better-born and financial elite with the same old humility. Though the Social Democrats have promised "the abolition of class distinctions" without, however, "predicting how long the process will take," the architect of the Stockholm plan seems to have recently confirmed Dr. Silk's findings when he told the International Congress of Housing and Town Planning that "in neighborhoods which are socially homogeneous, community life will flourish more easily," and that class projects will therefore be built in Stockholm from now on.

Nor is Sweden without slums, says Silk, if the criterion of the word includes overcrowding. The 1935 census showed that in fifteen per cent of the dwellings at least three persons slept in the kitchen—the living room or "fine room," sacred in Sweden, is usually not defiled by a bed or studio couch—while among thirty per cent of the rural population rooms or kitchens were slept in by four or more persons.

Yet if Sweden is not the middle way, it is not the muddled way either. Its town planning and its housing programs have been linked, the Swedish scene is being preserved with green woods, parks, or open water gracing the new neighborhoods of multiple dwellings. The old portions of the cities are not ruthlessly destroyed like the fine old Washington Square fronts in New York City. No new building may be undertaken without first fitting the structure into the master plan and land must be set aside by the developer within a residential area for parks and gardens.

Swedish policy was inspired largely by approaching stabilization of its population which came about through a revival of neo-Malthusianism and the general feeling that a stable population would be good for the living standards and culture of Sweden. The Gunnar Myrdals predicted disaster

Literally Speaking

By George Cole and David West

Alfred Tennyson: "Lyrics from Queen Mary"

SHAME upon you, Robin,
Shame upon you now!
Kiss me would you? with my hands
Milking the cow?
Daisies grow again,
Kingcups blow again,
And you came and kissed me milking
the cow.

Robin came behind me,
Kiss'd me well, I vow.
Cuff him could I? with my hands
Milking the cow?
Swallows fly again,
Cuckoos cry again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking
the cow.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the policy, urged positive policies to increase the birth rate, and were largely responsible for inspiring the unique formula of giving a ten-per-cent rent subsidy for each child not less than two (the author says three, but it has been changed).

The mortgage loan system is also unique, with the Government supplying the junior financing instead of making the entire loan as in many other countries, or insuring the whole mortgage as in the United States.

Thanks to easy Government credit, housing cooperatives have flourished and HSB, the largest, provides fourteen per cent of all Swedish housing. This development may set an example to America, which has so far failed to solve the housing problem for its middle-income group. Sweden's cooperatives have inspired not only our public housers but even the real-estate lobby, which has lately cited the Swedish cooperatives as the non-Socialist alternative for public housing. The author sees Sweden's formula as the white hope for solving the housing problem in a predominantly capitalist society.

Silk's book is readable, and a competent job by one who tried to avoid the pitfalls of "ikonomics" while not being tempted into the blanket condemnation of the mythoclast. The only major criticism is that he has given only honorable mention to Sweden's important land-purchase policies, her housing for the elderly, her public-housing undertakings, some of the architectural features germane to Scandinavia, particularly balconies, and the unique social services connected with the projects, all of which would seem to be relevant in a book on housing in this fascinating country.

Charles Abrams, housing adviser to the New York Post-Home News, *is author of "The Future of Housing" and "Revolution in Land."*

The Traders

By Virginia Esterly Dunbar

THREE boys beneath the pepper tree
(And one has hair like straw in sun)
Are trading marbles. These are three
Whose traffic is with precious stone.

Two are clever, good with trade;
And one (whose hair is a yellow skein)
Offers all for one the shade
Of a blue pool in a green rain.

Three boys beneath the pepper leaves
Count out their goods. But only one
(And he has hair like barley sheaves)
Trembles at pocketing the moon.

The Science of Spying

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE FOR AMERICAN WORLD POLICY. By Sherman Kent. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1949. 226 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by BENJAMIN R. SHUTE

MANY of the lessons learned the hard way in World War II are reflected in Professor Kent's scholarly study. Written with benefit of the author's experience in OSS and in the State Department, this book is at once required reading for the professional practitioners of the science of Intelligence, a fascinating study for the host of ex-practitioners whose direct connection with that science formally ended nearly four years ago, and an important educational experience for all other thoughtful citizens.

Furthering the enlightenment of this last class is not the least of the contributions which Sherman Kent has made. Too little attention has been paid to the role of Intelligence as "our first line of defense in the atomic age," to quote the recent Hoover Commission Task Force report on the National Security Organization, and indeed to its role as the necessary guide for our statesmen who must make foreign policy decisions almost daily. With our oceans shrunk as protective barriers and with our worldwide commitments of today and tomorrow, a first-class Intelligence service is as significant as at least any single other item in our national arsenal, whether we be considering the furtherance of peace or the necessary safeguards against any failure of that effort. Without adequate Intelligence, the Departments of State and Defense, the Congress, and finally the Chief Executive must be groping blindly; the dangers of faulty Intelligence need not be expounded.

By its nature avoiding the limelight, Intelligence necessarily suffers from the obscurity of its realm. In this country another handicap results from its relative youth as a legitimate enterprise, as compared for example with England, where the service traces its origins to pre-1492 times. Surprisingly, the lack of recognition of its professional aspects and the failure to treat it properly as a science are nowhere more striking than in the Army, which can recognize the expert status of engineers but does not provide a career for Intelligence officers and which, to cite again the Hoover Commission, has had seven chiefs of Intelligence in seven years, many of them with no prior Intelligence experience. That system may help to develop well-rounded officers, but it dangerously ignores the much greater responsibility of the Army Intelligence service to help us decide what to do at the moment. A comparable handicap on the civilian side of Intelligence work is the Civil Service system, which, Kent remarks, "must inevitably appear as not much more than a conspiracy against competence."

Sherman Kent: The Civil Service system is "not much more than a conspiracy against competence."

Although Professor Kent's trees sometimes obscure the forest for all but the staunch devotee, his relatively comprehensive coverage of the many facets of the Intelligence problem does much to place the science in the proper perspective. Here is no glorification of the spy, nor any formula for a magic crystal ball. After exploring the substantive content of strategic Intelligence, the author devotes his most effective chapters to the organizational problems of Intelligence work, including the application of his knowledge and experience to some of the current difficulties surrounding the Central Intelligence Agency, and to practical problems of operations. Throughout the volume he appropriately reiterates the prime importance of the human element, the irreplaceable qualities of brains, imagination, and sound judgment in those who are digging out what facts can be found and piecing together the nearest possible approach to fundamental truth from those available facts. So far as I know, he has gone further than any other writer to describe and to examine critically the

(*Continued on page* 57)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Regional. *The director of one favorably known university press recently pointed out that "some of the richest resources and opportunities for scholarship are regional in character, and . . . are worthy of the best and most creative talent of lay and academic researchers and writers." His point is well illustrated by the handsome volume "Rural Artists of Wisconsin," reviewed below by Thomas Craven, and by the new volume from the University of Michigan Press called "Lore of the Lumber Camps," reviewed further on in this issue by that connoisseur of American folklore Carl Carmer. If any further evidence were needed to make the point, it is most satisfactorily provided by the author of "Maria: The Potter of San Ildefonso," whose new book, "The Valley Below," is treated on page 51 by the former president of the University of Oklahoma and director of its press, Joseph A. Brandt.*

Painting in the Badger State

RURAL ARTISTS OF WISCONSIN. By John Rector Barton. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. 1949. 196 *pp.* $5.

Reviewed by THOMAS CRAVEN

IN 1936 John Steuart Curry was attached to the University of Wisconsin as artist-in-residence, a post exempt from academic formalities and at the time unique in the annals of American education. A product of the farm and operating under the jurisdiction of the College of Agriculture, Curry began at once to investigate and encourage indigenous forces in art at work in the farming regions of the Badger State. The first fruits of his enterprises were exhibited in 1939, thirty artists participating; in 1948, the number had risen to 150, and according to the estimates of those in authority there must be at least 1,000 rural artists now in practice in Wisconsin.

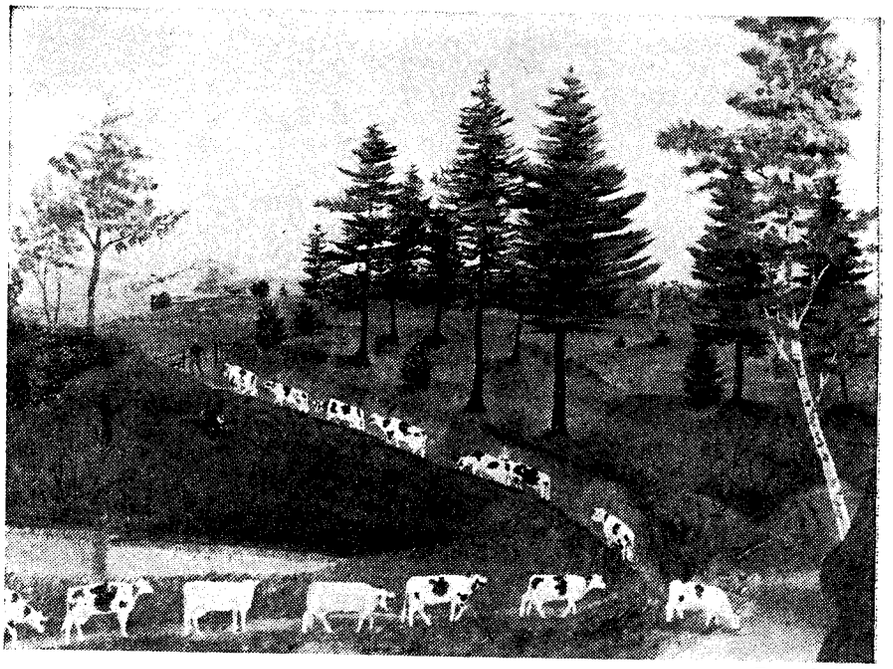
A few years ago, attending one of these annual exhibitions and astonished at the accumulation of native talent, I asked Curry if he thought that such a manifestation was peculiar to Wisconsin. "Probably not," he replied. "You can find an abundance of talent anywhere in America, and what we have done here is to organize and support it. Whether it is big art or little does not concern me, but it is real art and important. These paintings of rustic occupations and nature, so genuine and personal, will help to erase the blight of imitation that lies upon American painting—the obsession of youngsters to copy Picasso, or Braque, or Matisse."

Curry had planned a book on the development of the local art he had fostered, but his untimely death in 1946 delivered the project into the hands of his capable associate, Professor Barton, of the department of rural sociology. The book before us which, officially, was published to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Wisconsin, is in the nature of a tribute to John Steuart Curry, who, with his dramatic genius as a painter, his generous counsel, and his calm, fighting conviction, contributed so much to the inspiration of the young artists of the state that adopted him. Professor Barton has followed the rural art movement for more than a decade, and has written of it with exceptional freshness and understanding. He is, perhaps, unduly modest about his qualifications as an art critic, but with his command over his materials and his trenchant insight into the significance of the local upsurge, he has no need to fear or borrow the meaningless lingo of the esthetic metropolitan scribes.

After a short account of the expansion of the rural phenomenon, he discusses frankly the background and attainments of thirty selected artists. These, let me say, are not amateurs, except in the sense that they do not produce to order or as commercial agents. They are men and women, young and old, who have disciplined their talents, integrated their personalities, and lifted themselves into the ranks of expert practitioners. They bear testimony to Curry's insistence on sound methods, technical proficiency, and day-by-day drawing from nature. And "long years of husbandry," as Professor Barton observes, "have provided a culture which tends to steady the wayward mind in an age of increasingly varied stimuli and confusion."

The rural artists introduced in this book are highly individualistic and vigorously preoccupied with the importance of the subject-matter they elect. Here are all sorts of temperaments and propensities, from painstaking husbandwomen who dwell precisely on the convolutions of flowers to hunters absorbed in the markings of pheasants and the leapings of deer. The names of the artists are as various as the subjects they portray, and I list a few alphabetically to point out the European origins of the families from which they spring: Ammel, Brebetz, Engebretson, Grimm, Ireland,

(Continued on page 50)



—*From the book.*

"Milking Time," by Lloyd Scarseth—from husbandwomen to hunters.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Saturday Review of Literature

Editor
NORMAN COUSINS

Chairman, Editorial Board
HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

Chairman, Board of Directors
E. DEGOLYER

Associate Editors
AMY LOVEMAN WILLIAM ROSE BENET
HARRISON SMITH JOHN MASON BROWN

Contributing Editors
BENNETT CERF JOHN T. WINTERICH
MARY GOULD DAVIS IRVING KOLODIN
JAMES THRALL SOBY

Published by The Saturday Review Associates, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Harrison Smith, President; J. R. Cominsky, Executive Vice President and Treasurer; Amy Loveman, Secretary.

Contents Copyrighted, 1949, by The Saturday Review Associates, Inc.

The Past Twenty Years...

AMERICAN scholars and scientists are a timid folk. From the earliest days they have conducted their scholarly affairs with a worried eye on the problem of what they would do when the research was finished and the results recorded in manuscript form. Those of us who have watched scholarly publishing developments closely have felt certain that there were fewer and fewer manuscripts unpublished and more and more publishing outlets available to scholars.

Scholars today, true to their tradition of timidity, continue to persist in feeling uneasy about the fate of the product of their research. In order to evaluate the situation carefully, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation interested themselves in a comprehensive study of scholarly publishing activities. This survey was proposed by the Association of American University Presses and culminated in the Kerr Report, which is the inspiration for this editorial.

Mr. Kerr's study produces striking evidence that educational institutions have greatly augmented the number of university presses and even more significantly increased the scope of their publishing activities. The full text of the report bristles with statistics from which adjoining figures have been culled to illustrate the extent of this change.

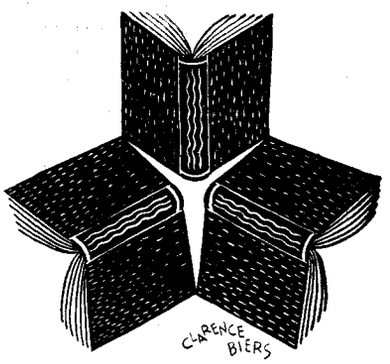
The development has been so gradual over the twenty-year period that the realization of its full magnitude is a reassuring surprise even to those of us who have been closest to the situation. The figures also reflect the change in the attitude of the educational institutions toward their responsibility for providing adequate publishing funds and adequate publishing facilities.

It was pointed out as early as twenty years ago that the institutions maintaining adequate university presses were solving their institutional publishing problem at a smaller outlay per title than did other universities who did not maintain such presses. Mr. Kerr's very significant study also confirms the economic wisdom of this increasing concentration of scholarly publishing through university presses.

The thirty-five university presses which published these 727 volumes in 1948 are all members of the growing Association of American University Presses, which exists for purposes of mutual improvement. During Mr. Kerr's study all of them responded to elaborate questioning as to their methods and results, and the financial information collected is accurate and revealing.

The net cost of the publishing by university presses in the survey year was slightly more than a half million dollars. This figure is strikingly close to the estimate made for the cost of publishing less than half the number of books twenty years previously. Thus, while educational institutions have assumed greatly increased responsibilities in this field, their net outlay has not materially increased.

To the extent that the increased sale of their books has come from outside the scholarly field the university presses have reduced the amount of appropriations to scholarly publishing which would otherwise have been required of their institutions. Some of the presses have also developed sources of income—from operating printing plants, bookstores, sale of rights, and miscellaneous income—that have reduced the direct appropriations furnished by their institutions below the half-million-dollar figure. The survey, however, wisely concludes that scholarly publishing is not and cannot be self-supporting so long as university presses maintain their standards.



There are, of course, many reasons why this increasing publishing load has been assumed by educational institutions through their university presses. The trend toward institutional publishing had begun before 1927. Increased printing costs were beginning even then to force commercial publishers to look longer and longer at the slow-selling book destined for the scholarly market. The rising trend in printing costs has, of course, continued, in aggravated intensity since 1945. Commercial publishers today face insolvency if they undertake many ventures which they formerly considered as "prestige" items. A book, in the present market, must sell several thousand copies to break even. The commercial publishers are now cognizant of and grateful for the publishing role which university presses have assumed, and the survey reports interesting experiments of cooperation between individual commercial publishing firms and university presses and between their trade associations.

PREGNANT as these statistics seem to those of us who are directly engaged in scholarly publishing, it is probable that readers of *The Saturday Review of Literature* will be more interested in certain qualitative aspects of the problem which Mr. Kerr's report covers: the kind of new books which university presses have published—the greatest increase, for instance, has been in the number of popular interpretations of scholarship for the layman; the quality of their editing—scholars are becoming more and more appreciative of the emphasis which university presses are placing on careful editing; the excellence of

	In 1927		In 1948	
	No. of Presses	No. of Published Books	No. of Presses	No. of Published Books
Presses issuing 5 or more volumes..	11	243	26	701
Presses issuing fewer than 5 volumes.....	12	100	9	26
Total	23	343	35	727

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the typography—sixty-seven books produced by university presses have been selected for the Fifty Books shows over the past ten years; their highly trained staffs; their improved distribution methods, and their extensive contributions to regional publishing.

There are, of course, some less cheerful facts in the situation: rising printing and selling costs, increasing customer resistance, growing pricing and financing problems. My assignment, however, was to comment on the significance of the major trends over the past twenty years and to leave the future problems of university presses to Savoie Lottinville. This I now cheerfully do with the final reflection that when these future problems seem darkest I shall take reassurance and inspiration from Mr. Kerr's facts and figures and from his pleasant and easy style, which have helped to "sweeten" the formidable aspects of scholarly publishing.

—Donald P. Bean.

Donald P. Bean is director of the Stanford University Press and author of "American Scholarly Publishing," an assessment made in 1929.

The Next Twenty Years...

HOWEVER close the university presses may be to the eternal verities, the hazard of projecting their work, influence, and power into the uncertain future is as great as for other callings, notably politics. But the report on the present state of these presses by Chester Kerr in this issue, and the historical assessment of them by Donald P. Bean on the opposite page call for at least a tentative statement concerning their prospects.

If their record during the past twenty years consists in the gradual mastery of publishing techniques, and in the building of highly significant lists of books, what may (or should) the next twenty years bring?

There are those who wish that the presses might, in the next two decades, provide the vehicle for the intellectual leadership which seems to reside nowhere else at present. The great and compelling duty of educating a whole democracy scarcely permits the existence of a "community of scholars," in the sense in which that phrase once characterized a university. The best minds are dispersed over the land, in a multitude of institutions of learning, in public and civil life. They offer the materials of intellectual leadership, but they need to be coalesced, perhaps in the only way that such an operation can come about in so vast a country, through the unifying influence of books of striking power and enduring value.

Any such notion presupposes the existence of ideas or a willingness and ability to develop them. It assumes the abandonment of what Sainte-Beuve called "mere adoration of the fact," and the rejection of the single set of alternatives sponsored by nuclear physics and accepted by modern science. It suggests a greater effort towards synthesis than now exists, but it could succeed only with the development of moral, philosophical, and literary concepts of a stature at least approaching the needs of the next twenty years.

The great contributions of the university presses in the past have been in the humanities and the social sciences. There is no room for doubt that they will find in science one of the really challenging opportunities of the future. It is not merely a matter of searching out and publishing significant "contributions to knowledge" but of encouraging efforts to relate scientific reality to the thoughts and aspirations of non-scientists, since the majority is already persuaded (rightly or wrongly) that science has left metaphysical speculation with nothing to do. The present position, consequently, can best be described as rudderless, with all that that implies.

It is almost too much to hope that the university presses may positively affect a condition which began with the romantics and has continued unchecked through the reign of the pollsters. It is the hypothesis not of the "common man" but of the "average man," an undifferentiated unit supplying the preponderant stuff of the social sciences. The natural sciences have given some indication that they are coming to the rescue here, and if the scholarly presses hasten the meeting and encourage a union, the world probably will bless them for it. At all odds, it should be clear to everyone that a world which shows an increasing tendency to snarl its human affairs needs the unremitting attention of the student of man and his publishers.

THE real test of scholarly publishing, and of American scholarship and culture, for that matter, probably will come in the humanities and the fine arts during the next twenty years. It was on this ground that the presses got their start, and it is on it that they must continue to make their way. For this is the meeting place of all the disciplines and of the public, which is still many-headed and wiser than we think. The money available for literary and esthetic undertakings is surpassed only by that available to applied science. The human resources are the sum of native and foreign-born writers and performers, together with an audience (counting English-speaking peoples abroad) larger than is at the disposal of any other country using a single language. Leaving out of account the creative, as represented by such forms as the novel and verse, what can the presses do with these resources?

The answer is contained in another and larger question: What intellectual position does the United States propose to occupy in the postwar world?

—Savoie Lottinville.

A Publisher's Gallery *sketch of Savoie Lottinville appears on page* 20.

"By many a cool and mossy bank I wandered to watch the dragonflies dream by the river—and I fell in."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

SIR: May I nominate for the Understatement of the Year the following which appeared on page eight of the Book Review Section of *The New York Times* on May 1: "It has leaked out, by the way, that somebody of late has called into question the authority of American best-seller lists."

ROGER GRAYSON.

New York, N. Y.

Monumental Quest

SIR: I would like to urge Helen Davis Szold [LETTERS, *SRL* April 9] to be a bit more patient with today's young authors. The very fact that Lloyd C. Douglas's books outsell others is an indication that most people are seeking answers to the same questions these young writers are pondering. But most people can't write books about their search—they can only buy them.

Young people and their eternal questionings are good for us. They take nothing for granted in this "best of all possible worlds." They continually ask "why?" They saw a great deal of the world in World War II and they found it puzzling. They could not understand why in other countries human beings are still beasts of burden, why children still starve, and they are ashamed of our own well-being in the same way that a sick person makes you ashamed of your own good health.

Let them inquire of us. Do we know the answers? If we do, we have done nothing about it. They see, then, the sore spots in our own country and they fear the sores will spread. They are crying out a warning which we might do well to heed.

. . . . Life in our world of ideas is as difficult for them as it was for our pioneer fathers against the elements and nature. Let us be as patient and tolerant as possible with these young writers who are on a monumental quest.

L. A. M. SHERWIN.

Chicago, Ill.

Courage

SIR: I think Norman Cousins is a heel. Some newsman said it "took courage" for him to make that speech ["Tell the Folks Back Home," *SRL* April 9]. One hundred and forty million thought the same, but had the courtesy to let the Russians have their say. Any fool can hunt with the pack. Cousins can now join with Hearst, Winchell, the Christian Front, etc. I may think as Cousins did, but I would rather go into Moscow and say my say. That would be courage. The more I think of it, the more I am inclined to cancel my subscription.

P.S. Don't cancel until you hear from me. I have been on your list for twelve years. It will take a little thought.

P.S. 2. If Cousins thinks we are in danger why doesn't he join the underground in Russia? With the best police department at his back, the best Army in the world, the biggest Navy and Air Force, and—just to play awful safe—the atomic bomb, I'll say Cousins had courage. Yep, brave as a Boy Scout in his own camp bedded down for the night.

W. H. EDWARDS.

Allenton, R. I.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH

"Oh, that's just our water-boy, Gunga Din—you wouldn't find him interesting, Mr. Kipling."

Sellout Without Profit

SIR: I have not entered your controversy on best sellers [*SRL* March 26, *et sequens*] because I have not been so much concerned with that as with another matter. Best-seller lists have to do with making commercially successful books a little more commercially successful. Much more fundamentally important is making artistically successful books commercially successful.

I said "artistically successful" to make the sentence simple. I mean by that term all those good books that are marked by fine writing, imagination, depth of feeling, clear perception, and true observation. These are the best books, the works of true expression, not written to a pattern, not contrived to pander to the known popular taste. Many of them do not have obvious wide appeal, many of them are apparently about matters of small interest. Unless the author of such a book is established, the publisher finds it almost impossible to get proper distribution. Lacking a sizable advance sale, he cannot advertise properly, and, unless he is lucky, cannot get proper attention from reviewers. For the good of his soul—and the bad of his pocket—a publisher will now and again publish such books of apparent small interest and less prospects for profit. But while there may be no limit to the amount of good a publisher's soul can stand, there is a limit to the amount of bad his pocket can stand.

Almost every publisher has on his list one or more books like the example I am going to use, "The Happiest of Men," a fine and beautiful book which we published two years ago. *Apparently*, it's the story of a year in the life of an English farmer—a matter of small interest to American readers. Now that does no more to describe what "The Happiest of Men" is about than to say that "Cry, the Beloved Country" is about South African missionary work or "How Green Was My Valley" is about Welsh coal mining. "The Happiest of Men" is really about a matter of great interest—the quiet enjoyment of life; it's a book about some good people and their love of the land they worked for and belonged to. It's a book marked by the memorable loveliness of its prose, conveying pleasure in the warmth of its feeling and the sparkle of its humor. We said approximately that on the blurb, in our advertising, and when we sold it to booksellers. But, more important, we tried everything we knew to get booksellers to read the book. We knew that this was a "word-of-mouth" book, we knew that every reader would become an enthusiast, winning new readers for "The Happiest of Men." We knew also that other publishers, of equal sincerity, were describing in the same glowing but general terms other books to booksellers who were flooded with screaming and "imperative" books. We knew that some, but not many, would read it anyhow.

We printed 3,000 copies, had an advance sale of 1,400 copies, advertised it moderately, received very enthusiastic comments from a small number of booksellers, and an excellent press. The booksellers who read the book loved it, sold it very well, and continue enthusiastically to sell it and spread the word about it.

We have just sold the last of our 3,000 copies. The steady orders will keep coming in at the rate of about 500 a year. What to do? We can't make a new printing on any sort of profitable basis. (It's beside the point that we *are* making a small edition on which in a few years, when it's all sold, we'll get almost, but not quite, our money back.) Multiply this case by a thousand and you'll get some idea of the size of the problem. It is my nomination for the most important problem of literature today. For now we are in a larger area. This isn't

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"No one looking at the world we live in can doubt that the theme of this book is, or should be, on the agenda of every modern society."

—D. W. BROGAN, The Times Literary Supplement

ON POWER

ITS NATURE AND THE HISTORY OF ITS GROWTH

by BERTRAND DE JOUVENEL

An acute, learned, and brilliantly presented study of a subject of prime importance to all who treasure liberty—the how and why of power, its origins, its tools, its maintenance in the modern state.

"No one who has read it can doubt the quality and distinction of M. de Jouvenel's book. Every page of it is stimulating and whether one agrees or disagrees it is an illuminating experience. It is the work of an extraordinarily skillful mind."—HAROLD J. LASKI

$5.00

THE VIKING PRESS

At all booksellers

"An important book, a revealing record of a period of crucial change, a timeless examination of the human spirit."

—MORRIS BISHOP, Saturday Review

Roger Martin du Gard, author of the Nobel Prize-winning *World of the Thibaults*, won first acclaim in Europe for an earlier novel, now presented for the first time in a brilliant English translation. This moving drama of ideas in which the Dreyfus case plays a prominent part, is the old and ever-new story of a young man searching for new faiths. $3.50

"Martin du Gard's masterpiece—more original in technique, more moving and more tragic than anything in *The Thibaults*."

—HENRI PEYRE, *Yale University*

JEAN BAROIS

by Roger Martin du Gard

"This is a terrific book. So far as I know nothing like it has ever been written."

—MAX EASTMAN

Epic heroism, pursuit, and miraculous escape are in this moving, factual story of what it was like to live through the struggle in the Warsaw ghetto. Here is a record for free people all over the world to read and remember, simply told by one of the great leaders of Jewish Resistance and one of the few survivors. $3.50

"Written with restraint, with humane understanding, and with that kind of emotional love for your fellowmen that makes even pessimists believe that this world is someday going to be a good place to live in."

—HENRY B. KRANZ, *Saturday Review*

The STARS BEAR WITNESS

by Bernard Goldstein

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

only a publisher's problem. It is also your (and other periodicals') problem, it's a bookseller's problem, the problem of reviewers and literary agents, and the well-recognized problem of authors. This is a matter affecting the very foundation of creative writing. What's happened to the vitality of our literature? What's happened to the great creative writers? Why, in effect, they wrote "The Happiest of Men" and got discouraged. Then, some were seduced into writing historicals, propaganda novels, and sensational sex stories; some were shanghaied into doing formula stuff for magazines and movies. Some of them are in the shoe business, and possibly two or three are starving.

What's the answer? Of course there is never a single answer to a problem of these dimensions. But here's a suggestion, based on the conviction that through a substantial corps of sincere booksellers, there does exist in this country a keystone for it.

Let's have "Best Books" lists in addition to "Best Sellers" lists. When, each week, booksellers report their five or six best fiction and non-fiction sellers, let them name also five or six books in each group that are best in their opinion. These would be their personal choices, the books they are recommending strongly to their customers. (No bookseller could put any book on both lists, the theory being that once a book achieved bestsellerdom, the purpose of the Best Books list had been achieved for that book.) When the composite of these choices appears in the public print, the effect will be that the respected bookseller's opinion, now limited to his own customers, will spread and be carried (in composite) to other readers throughout the country, to other booksellers who will start their own expanding circles of enthusiasts, and to reviewers and other journalists and commentators who will be stimulated to discuss or draw attention to such of these best books as they may have missed.

The New York Times, the *Chicago Tribune*, perhaps other papers, and notably the *SRL* have been feeling toward something like this. But these are the crucial elements: the Best Books list, to be effective, must appear often and regularly; and it must be a composite of booksellers' opinions, not those of reviewers or literary priests.

You can do a great deal to put this plan into effect. But let's not have a committee to do this. Things don't get done that way. The *SRL* should do it, and supply it to newspapers as stock quotations and, I am told, racing results are supplied.

I hope you like it. It's yours now. Best of luck.

NAT WARTELS,
President, Crown Publishers.

New York, N. Y.

Difference of Opinion

SIR: The least that one can expect of a biographer is a sense of truth and of accurate assessment. I tried hard to achieve this in my book "Days with Bernard Shaw" but I cannot find any evidence of a similar effort in Mr. Hesketh Pearson's review [*SRL* April 2]. In fact, so fantastically different did the book he described seem from the one I had written that I must write this letter to correct the false impression that he gave to your readers.

Mr. Pearson builds up his picture by careful misquotation of a few passages taken completely out of context and out of perspective. For example: I do not state in "Days with Bernard Shaw" that GBS carried flowers to his wife's (non-existent) grave. On page 18 I say that the old rector did this at a time when Mrs. Shaw was happily still alive. In fact, Mr. Pearson has read the book so carelessly that he has obviously confused the local clergyman, then still alive, with Mr. Shaw, even though he only appears in the earlier part of my book. If Mr. Pearson had not been here so rarely and so casually in the last years he could not possibly have built up such a confusion. Where do I describe Mr. Shaw patting children on the head? GBS enjoys his country-

side it is true and I enjoy it with him, but I could not possibly portray him as a benevolent sentimental grandfather of the Victorian novelette imagined by Mr. Pearson.

We discuss a thousand and one things, as you will see from a glance at the index, but Mr. Pearson prefers to play on the trivial.

Readers of "Days with Bernard Shaw" will find a portrait of a very live personality, still profound and provocative. As one who was privileged to share his company I felt my book just had to be written.

STEPHEN WINSTEN.

Ayot Saint Lawrence, Eng.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Hesketh Pearson, writing from London, has this to say in reply: "Mr. Winsten complains that I have read his book carelessly, and then shows that he cannot even read a paragraph of my criticism with care. His book, I wrote, 'leaves the impression' of a man like the Vicar of Wakefield, who has cozy chats with his parishioners and does all the other things the Vicar might be supposed to have done. I do not misquote anything, for the simple reason that I do not consciously quote anything: I just give the general impression made on me by his book. Where does he describe Mr. Shaw patting children on the head? Nowhere, as far as I remember, but that is the sort of Shaw he pictures. Mr. Winsten must be one of those terrifying persons to whom one has to explain a joke.*

"I read his book with extreme care from cover to cover, and noted the passages that had been lifted from Shaw's published writings and used as conversation with Winsten. Apart from such strictly Shavian contributions, I could not recognize the man I have known; nor, for that matter, has Shaw been able to recognize himself. Mr. Winsten should be informed, by the way, that the reporting of good conversation is not dependent on the number of times the biographer sees his subject. As he is a beginner, my review was considerate; but as he has been foolish enough not to appreciate my helpful attitude, he must be told that he has done his best to turn the liveliest man of the age into one of its biggest bores."

Looks Like Reproof

SIR: Franklin P. Adams pulls a boner in his little verse ["Looks Like He Was Safe," *SRL* April 23]. To this I reply:

TO FRANKLIN P. ADAMS

Does Mr. Adams have a mission
To change "like" *from* a preposition?
Despite his literary rep,
The dictionary lists it "prep."
The "like" that should arouse
compunction
Is "like" when used like a conjunction.

NORMAN HOUGHTON.

Toronto, Ont.

SIR:
Seldom to ball games do I go;
But as to lingo-radio,
I take a very firm position
That "like" is just a *preposition*,
And never, never a *conjunction*—
And so I add without compunction:
The Adams mind has ceased to function;
For somehow in a Freudian time-dream,
He's got fouled up in his own rhyme-scheme.
But, FPA, I like you still
Just like you hadn't had this spill.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS.

Providence, R. I.

. . . or Like Praise

SIR:
At last, at last a voice is raised!
The name of FPA be praised
For sounding forth about the use,
The deadly use, the dire abuse
Of "Like" upon the radio,
Like it is quite the thing to do.

And, FPA, in novels now
(Well advertised as "great," I vow),
The authors' "Likes" come thick and fast!
How long, I ask you, must this last?
And also "Out the Window" they
Keep writing. *Why*, dear FPA.

ANTHONY BLOUNT.

New London, Conn.

SIR: I cannot refrain from thanking you and FPA in the following fashion:

Words of critics oft console us
For abuses we find ranklin';
For your lines on "like" and "as if"
Please accept my thank you, Franklin.

HERMINE H. VAN GELDER.

San Francisco, Calif.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cornell University Press

1869 • EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY • 1949

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM: Can We Have Both?

By ALBERT LAUTERBACH, Sarah Lawrence College. With unusual objectivity and marked restraint this volume examines the twin fears of the western world, oppression and depression. It shows how freedom and order can be combined into a realistic pattern of social control that would permit private business and enterprise. "Clear, concise, informative, and represents contemporary economic analysis at its best." —*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* $2.50

THE THEORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

By HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, Harvard University

• A history of literary criticism in the United States that deals incisively with those historical and literary ideas that have influenced American thought and education. "Should be read not only by embryo scholars in the universities but by book reviewers and critics of all degrees of mental servitude."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune.* $2.75

A STUDY OF LITERATURE: For Readers and Critics

By DAVID DAICHES, Cornell University

• A soundly conceived statement that literature should illuminate, interpret, and give a deeper understanding to human experience. "A blessed and timely relief from the limited or perverted literacy of currently fashionable cliques."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune.* $2.75

TWO SCHOLARLY TRANSLATIONS

By THOMAS GODDARD BERGIN, Yale University; and MAX HAROLD FISCH, University of Illinois

THE NEW SCIENCE OF GIAMBATTISTA VICO

• For the first time—a complete English translation of *Scienza Nuova,* the search for the cause of historical change. $5.00

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GIAMBATTISTA VICO

• ". . . so outstanding a piece of work that it was held up as a model, which it still is."—*Sat. Rev. of Literature.* $2.50

PUBLISHED FOR THE INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS OF THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

EDUCATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL AGE

By ALFRED KAHLER, New School for Social Research; ERNEST HAMBURGER, Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes

• This volume explores the relationship between the economic structure and the educational system of our country. "A significant study."—*N. Y. Times.* $3.75

FRENCH LABOR: From Popular Front to Liberation

By HENRY W. EHRMANN, University of Colorado

• A scholarly analysis of the development of the French trade-union movement. $4.00

EUROPEAN POPULATION TRANSFERS: 1939-45

By JOSEPH B. SCHECHTMAN, formerly of the OSS

• A factual report of the organized removal of German ethnic minorities from their homelands and their subsequent resettlement in the Reich territories. $5.00

GERMAN RADIO PROPAGANDA

By ERNST KRIS, City College of New York; and HANS SPEIER, New School for Social Research

• Two wartime propaganda analysts discuss the official Nazi radio broadcasts. "The finest work on this particular subject."—*Book-of-the-Month Club News.* $4.00

MANAGEMENT IN RUSSIAN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

By GREGORY BIENSTOCK, SOLOMON M. SCHWARZ and AARON YUGOW

• "The first comprehensive attempt to seek a clue to understanding the economics and sociology of modern Russia." —*N. Y. Times.* $3.00

From Comstock Publishing Co., Inc., associated with Cornell University Press

LAND FOR THE FAMILY

A Guide to Country Living

By A. F. Gustafson, E. V. Hardenburg, E. Y. Smith, and Jeanette B. McCay

• A complete guide for those who plan to establish a home in the country or for those who already live there. $4.00

HANDBOOK OF NATURE-STUDY

By Anna Botsford Comstock

• "No book in the field provides anything comparable with the rich and specific suggestions as to how things in natural science may be taught."—*Nature Magazine* *24th edition* $6.00

AMERICAN BIRD SONGS

Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, Cornell University

• Seventy-two North American bird songs, recorded in native wilds, on six vinylite records. "A remarkably fine album."—*Nature Magazine* $8.50

VOICES OF THE NIGHT

Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, Cornell University

• The calls of 26 frogs and toads found in Eastern North America. Recorded on four 10" vinylite records $6.50

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS and the associated COMSTOCK PUBLISHING CO., Inc., 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ideas and Studies.

In his report on university presses, Chester Kerr shows that rocketing production costs are making it increasingly difficult for commercial houses to undertake the publication of the serious book whose potential market is limited but whose ultimate influence may be cosmic. This is particularly true of works dealing with speculative topics—philosophy and political and economic theory. As the representative selection of new books reviewed below suggests, our university presses are steadily assuming the responsibility for publishing this type of book. No publisher could reasonably expect to make a profit on such works as Haldran Koht's "The American Spirit in Europe," Karl Lowith's "Meaning in History," Arthur N. Holcombe's "Human Rights in the Modern World," and Burnham P. Beckwith's "Economic Theory of a Socialist Economy," yet without works of this kind the intellectual climate of our times would be bleaker by far.

New-World Ideas for Old

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IN EUROPE. By Haldvan Koht. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1949. 289 *pp.* $3.75.

Reviewed by ROBERT PICK

DR. KOHT, the distinguished historian whose lot it was as Foreign Minister of Norway to receive the infamous German ultimatum in 1940, offers in this book a survey of the influences the United States and its way of life have had on Europe and European affairs.

The fascination exerted upon the Old World by the New worked from the sixteenth century in two different ways: as a lure to emigration among the masses, and as an incentive to reform among the progressive, and, indeed, all open-minded, elements of the cultured. The United States, as the aged James Madison put it, was "useful in proving things before held impossible." For three generations the notion of democracy was, to European minds, equated with the new republic; and hostility and condescension toward it were not the least weapon in the battle of Europe's ruling classes against budding liberal thought. The direct impact of American constitutional ideas on the theories of European government remained small. Such early American contributions as penitentiary reform or the peace movement gained their European renown through the endeavors of private citizens. Eighteenth-century Enlightenment, which had died partly from its intellectualism, partly under the shock the terror of the French Revolution entailed, was a popular sentiment reborn in American philanthropy.

> Pity and mercy, which nowadays seem so absolutely bound up with the Christian religion, came in fact to maturity very late within the Christian nations. The strengthening of these qualities in modern times may perhaps be regarded as the one real change that has been produced in the human mind in the course of historical development.

"Many students," Dr. Koht says with a reserve held fast throughout his study, ". . . have defined the progress of mankind as the increasing subjection of nature." The story of American inventions has been often told. In recording their influence upon European life—from Franklin's lightning conductor to Edison's wizardry and to modern mass-production methods—the present author retells that saga with lucidity and a wealth of episodes new to at least one reader.

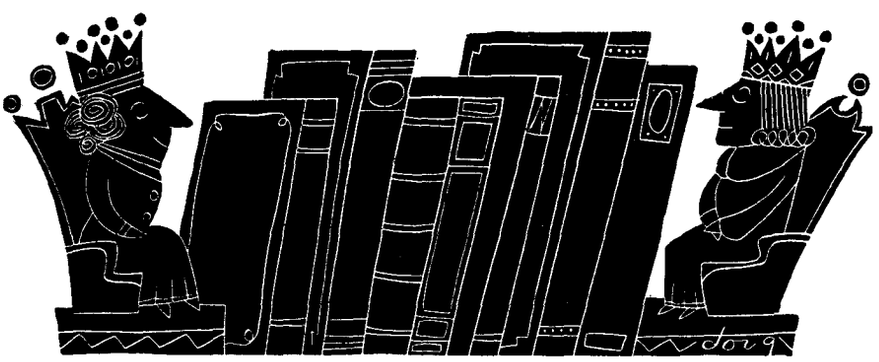
To isolate, as it were, the ups and downs of American-European relations, Dr. Koht covers great stretches of straight political and economic history. He shows how the Civil War, a turning point of these relations, for the first time demonstrated, through the worldwide cotton crisis, the inextricable ties which had grown up between the two continents, while at the same time the struggle "encouraged political progress in Europe . . . by sharpening the conflict between the ideas of freedom and servitude."

The lines of European feelings toward the United States were not always drawn as clearly as in that instance. The co-existence of "The Almighty Dollar" and American idealism has puzzled Europeans for over a hundred years. Emerson's diatribes against the mechanization of American life probably found in certain European countries a greater response than in his own. The hope of new concepts in the living together of men to come from across the sea persisted even in the face of the frequently frightening picture of American business society which reached Europe, not least through the protest literature of American writers. The enthusiasm that built Walt Whitman's European fame testifies to the vigor of that hope.

Naturally Dr. Koht also traces the rise of the United States to world power. And here again, the almost mystical trust in American idealism emerges as a decisive feature of the European attitude toward American efforts to "prove things before held impossible."

> Rightly or wrongly [J. Franklin Jameson wrote to Lord Bryce] I formed the notion that the prodigious welcome accorded to President Wilson . . . was simply an ebullition of popular feeling in favor of a more internationalized world-order, evoked by a symbol of disinterested idealism, and rather surprising to statesman and politicians, who, in Europe as in America, have had it as their main business to look out for national interests.

In his detail Dr. Koht leans rather heavily on Scandinavian history. Some readers may also wish he had quoted less frequently from the various encyclopedias and gone to more primary sources. But these are minor flaws in an admirable work opening a field that for too long has lain sadly neglected.



PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Chaucer's World

By EDITH RICKERT. Edited by CLAIR C. OLSON and MARTIN M. CROW.
478 pages, illus. $6.75

Wartime Production Controls

By DAVID NOVICK, MELVIN L. ANSHEN, and WILLIAM C. TRUPPNER.
449 pages. $6.00.

The Family in a Democratic Society

Anniversary Papers of the Community Service Society of New York.
304 pages. $3.75

The Columbia Encyclopedia

Complete in One Volume
2001 pages. $19.50

Genetics and the Origin of Species

By THEODOSIUS DOBZHANSKY
464 pages. $5.00

At all bookstores *At all bookstores*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, NEW YORK 27

What is a University Press?

One of the chapters in *A Report on American University Presses*, written by Chester Kerr and published this week, is entitled "What Is a University Press?" In it the directors of thirty-five presses define the purpose of a university press. Here are three samples:

"To publish books that in their content and presentation contribute to an understanding of human affairs whether in the arts or the sciences."

"To assist in the dissemination of knowledge, not only among scholars but also among all educated people."

"To publish the results of research of its own faculty; to publish the results of research generally; to publish the interpretation of research for the intelligent lay public; and thus to aid in the advancement of learning which in turn will promote the orderly progress of civilization."

And thirty-five years ago George Parmly Day of Yale gave his definition of a university press:

"The function of a university press cannot properly be described as either printing or publishing for the benefit of its own university . . . but as something more than either of these activities, or indeed of both combined. The function of a university press in fact is nothing less than to render distinct service to the world in general, through the medium of printing or publishing or both, and in such ways to supplement the work of education which commands the devotion of the university whose name the press bears."

Listed on this page are a few of the books published by Columbia University Press which, we believe, exemplify the purposes and ideals set forth above.

A Short History of Opera

By DONALD JAY GROUT.
733 pages, 2 vols. $10.00

Religious Trends in English Poetry

Volume III, 1780-1830
Romantic Faith
By HOXIE NEALE FAIRCHILD.
561 pages. $6.75

Most of the World

The Peoples of Africa, Latin America & The East Today
Edited by RALPH LINTON.
925 pages. $5.50

Economic Man

In Relation to his Natural Environment
By REINOLD C. NOYES.
2 Vols., 1466 pages. $15.00

The Poetry of History

By EMERY NEFF. 267 pages. $3.50

A College Program in Action

A Review of Working Principles at Columbia College
By the Committee on Plans.
186 pages. $2.25

Emotions & Bodily Changes

A Survey of Literature on Psychosomatic Interrelationships, 1910-1945
By FLANDERS DUNBAR, M.D. 663 pages. $8.00

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pondering the Past

MEANING IN HISTORY. By Karl Lowith. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1949. 257 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by HANS KOHN

KARL LOWITH has been well known to a limited number of students by his excellent books on some of the leading figures of nineteenth-century European thought, on Hegel and Kierkegaard, on Burckhardt and Nietzsche. He has taught philosophy in Germany and Japan and is at present professor of the philosophy of religion at the Hartford Theological Seminary. His new book, the first to be published in America, should win him a wide and grateful audience in this country. For it deals with a subject which has been made popular through Toynbee and Niebuhr—the philosophy of history and its theological implications. And it deals with this subject with an unusual penetration and a rare lucidity.

Generations living through times of crises are generations interested in the philosophy of history, that means in the justification of events and catastrophes through the expectation of an ultimate redemptive meaning. In fact, however, the process of history does not bear the least evidence of an ultimate meaning or of a progress towards the final goal. "Man's historical experience is one of steady failure." Nevertheless, man never ceases to hope and to expect salvation. The history of the world *(Weltgeschichte)* and the history of salvation *(Heilsgeschichte)* present two different and even opposite patterns of happening. Yet in the classical and in the Christian world concepts a perspective was provided which founded historical consciousness upon, and limited it by, classical cosmology and Christian theology. Only the break with tradition, classical and Christian, which occurred in the nineteenth century, produced the modern historical thinking with its belief in the absolute relevance of history and its growth into indefinite and all-encompassing dimensions.

Men cannot desist from interpreting history in accordance with a principle by which events are unified and directed toward an ultimate meaning, but, as Mr. Lowith points out, a philosophy of history asks questions that cannot be answered on the basis of empirical knowledge. Yet these ultimate questions remain significant for the very reason that no answer can silence them. "It is the very absence of meaning in the events themselves that motivates the quest. To ask earnestly the question of the ultimate meaning of history takes one's breath away; it transports us into a vacuum which only hope and faith can fill." History to the Greek meant the telling of a story which is related to present and past events: the past is re-presented as an everlasting foundation in cycling recurrence. To the Hebrew and Christian, on the other hand, the past is a promise to the future and thereby a preparation for the future. This teleological-theological view of history has prevailed, under Judeo-Christian influence, in the modern world. For Marx all history is absorbed, according to this scheme, into an economic process moving toward a final world revolution and world renovation. Mr. Lowith follows the progressive transformation of the Biblical view of history to Karl Marx and Jacob Burckhardt, in eleven short but truly brilliant and meaty chapters; he presents it in inverted sequence, starting with the present generation, which is just awakening from a secular dream of progress, and going back to the age of full faith in Providence. His discussion of Marx, Hegel, Vico, and Joachim easily belongs to the very best that has been written in the field. Nietzsche's attempt to revive the classical doctrine of eternal recurrence and its failure are explained in a brief appendix in a most illuminating way: Nietzsche was too much of a "Christian" to be able to reach Greek "innocence." Nietzsche's whole philosophy was futuristic, while no Greek was concerned with man's distant future. The Greeks had a vision of the world and history as a supreme, objective order; Nietzsche introduced the order as a subjective ethical imperative.

A brief review can hardly do justice to the wealth of a book equally rich in historical understanding and philosophical penetration. Those who enjoyed in recent years the books by Spengler and Toynbee will turn to this very brief discussion in which the mind of modern man appears in a new light. This modern mind has accepted the futuristic outlook of Christianity without the implications of creation and consummation, and, at the same time, it has accepted from the classical world view the idea of an endless continuous movement, discarding its circular structure. Yet perhaps Mr. Lowith underrates the fascination which the eschatological view of history, in a strictly secularized and pseudo-scientific form, exercises on "modern" minds. For as he rightly says, hope can never be refuted by an established experience.

Hans Kohn, professor of history at Smith College, is author of eighteen books, including "The History of Nationalism" and "World Order in Historical Perspective."

Your Literary I.Q.

By Howard Collins

CHARACTERS BY DICKENS

J. I. Thomas, of Duluth, asks you to identify the twenty Dickens characters briefly described below. Allowing five points for each correct answer, a score of sixty is par, seventy is very good, and eighty or better is excellent. Answers on page 49.

1. A Blue Stocking.
2. Jack Dawkins's sobriquet.
3. A willing bachelor.
4. The man who married a "marchioness."
5. Mrs. Harris's dearest friend.
6. Evremonde's English name.
7. The collector who collected and ran away with an actress.
8. Lady Dedlock's lover.
9. A lady lawyer.
10. The Infant Phenomenon.
11. A lawyer referred to this man as "a being on two legs looking like a man and not a monster."
12. The purest jackass in the entire city.
13. An artless beauty, not much more than a plaything.
14. A literary lady-poet and lion hunter.
15. A shabby actor, interloper, and would-be eloper.
16. A self-made man, immoderately proud of his work.
17. Mr. Boffin's literary friend.
18. A cockney pretender to sporting skill.
19. A compound of wit, simplicity, quaint humor, and fidelity.
20. The boy who made the unpardonable error of asking for a second helping.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Magna Charta, 1948

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MODERN WORLD. By Arthur M. Holcombe. New York: New York University Press. 1948. 162 pp. $3.75.

Reviewed by JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF WHAT real value is the Declaration of Human Rights adopted last December by the United Nations Assembly? Not much, is the answer suggested by Professor Holcombe, of Harvard.

This, then, is a depressing book, but it is also a useful one. It should be required reading for the many idealists who are convinced that the millennium can be achieved by adopting the right set of by-laws.

In the course of the six lectures which comprise the book, Dr. Holcombe undertakes to review some of man's efforts to guarantee to himself certain basic rights. While the familiar story of the American Bill of Rights and of the spotty record of our courts in upholding it is well told, information on the experience of other nations is unfortunately scanty. The latter half of the book deals with the current attempts to establish human rights on an international scale.

Dr. Holcombe's thesis is that the nations of the world are today so far apart in their notions of what rights are basic that no effective compromise is possible. Accordingly, he argues, any broad, international statements should be as short and, if possible, as inspiring as the first sentences of our own Declaration of Independence. The effort to establish specific rights which might be enforceable should for the present be limited to rights of an international character, such as freedom of communication and of movement between nations.

A look at the vague, tortured phrases of the Declaration of Human Rights, reflecting painful compromise at every step, tends at first to bear out Dr. Holcombe's view. The loopholes are horribly apparent, particularly the final article which in effect permits the denial of all rights to a person who would work against any of them. With this joker in the pack, one wonders why the Soviet bloc declined to support the Declaration, since under it any comrade who opposed the Communist method of achieving freedom from want could plausibly be judged beyond the pale.

Yet, in spite of all his logic, one feels that Dr. Holcombe's conclusions are too brutal. Man's efforts to improve his affairs are indeed pathetic,

—FROM THE SOONER STATE

THE VALLEY BELOW *by Alice Marriot*
author of Maria: The Potter of San Ildefonso and The Ten Grandmothers
illustrated by Margaret Lefranc
The merry misadventures that befall two city women who try living in rural New Mexico. "A warm and hilarious experience."—*Los Angeles Times.* $3.00

MARMEE: The Mother of Little Women
by Sandford Salyer "Gives Mrs. Alcott a character and personality of her own.... An intelligent and entertaining biography."—*N. Y. Times Book Review.* *Illus.* $3.00

THE LETTERS OF MARY W. SHELLEY
Edited by Frederick L. Jones "Substantial contribution to the information... about Mary Shelley and the men and women whom she knew."—*Dallas News.* *Two volumes, boxed,* $12.00

MARY SHELLEY'S JOURNAL
Edited by Frederick L. Jones "A document of major importance to biographers and students of Percy Bysshe Shelley."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune Books.* *Illus.* $4.00

PERSIMMON HILL:
A Narrative of Old St. Louis and the Far West
by William Clark Kennerly as told to *Elizabeth Russell*
"Intimate picture of life... historically important... a grand adventure story."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.* *Illus.* $3.75

AMERICA'S HEARTLAND: The Southwest
by Green Peyton A realistic and critical look at the fiercely independent Southwest and its people. "A really fine job."—*Los Angeles Times.* *Illus.* $3.75

ECUADOR AND THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS
by Victor Wolfgang von Hagen, author of Maya Explorer
A fascinating insight into an unknown, mysterious and "schizophrenic" land. *Illus.* $3.75

PARAGUAY: An Informal History
by Harris Gaylord Warren At last—a comprehensive, one-volume survey of four bloody centuries in the "Little Giant" of South America. *Illus.* $5.00

JEFF MILTON: A Good Man with a Gun
by J. Evetts Haley, author of The XIT Ranch and Charles Goodnight
illustrated by Harold D. Bugbee. "A glorious contribution to Americana... for authentic gun fighting lore... for amazing stories."—*N. Y. Times.* $5.00

ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA:
The Life of General George H. Thomas *by Freeman Cleaves*
The revealing account of a soldier, disgraced and distrusted, yet one of the Civil War's great generals. *Maps, illus.* $3.75

CERVANTES *by Aubrey F. G. Bell*
"A persuasive analysis of what Cervantes means to an enthusiastic devotee."—*T. R. Ybarra, N. Y. Times Book Review.* $3.00

At all bookstores

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his reach is doubtless beyond his grasp, but "what's a heaven for?"

From a purely practical point of view, the international rights upon which Dr. Holcombe urges us to concentrate are as little likely to be enforceable within the Soviet sphere as the more fundamental liberties. At this stage the most we can hope for in any event is agreement on aspirations; enforcement must come later and bit by bit. So why would we limit the scope of our "international bill of rights"?

As a publication, the present book seems to this reviewer an unhappy compromise, being neither a thorough survey of its subject matter, nor a pithy statement of a point of view. The fault lies less with the author than with the inventor of the notion that good lectures always make a good book.

Jonathan B. Bingham, a New York attorney, is a member of the Bill of Rights Committee of the New York City Bar Association, and active in the American Association for the United Nations.

Back to Marginal Utility

THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF A SOCIALIST ECONOMY. By Burnham P. Beckwith. Stanford: Stanford University Press. 1949. 444 pp. $5.

Reviewed by C. E. AYRES

THIS is a strange book. In the third sentence of his introduction the author tells us that "no comprehensive and scientific treatise" on the economic theory of a Socialist economy "has ever been published in any language." The clear implication of this statement—the publisher makes it categorically on the front flap of the jacket—is that the present book is such a treatise. In view of the march of ideas in the contemporary world this leads us to expect something fresh, not to say audacious. But the first flip of the pages takes us back to the eighteenth century.

Strange as it may seem, the foundation upon which Mr. Beckwith proposes to build the economic theory of the Socialist economy is that of marginal utility, a concept which is now all but abandoned by even the most stubbornly antediluvian of present-day neoclassicists. As if in sheer perversity Mr. Beckwith goes even farther and explicitly acknowledges what those contemporary economists who have done most to perpetuate eighteenth-century ideas are nevertheless at great pains to deny: namely, that marginal utility analysis is hedonism in economic dress.

Such an excursion into the past would be strange enough on the part of any mid-twentieth-century writer. For a Socialist it simply fails to make sense. Hedonism is the apotheosis of individualism. Ignoring the binding power of social institutions, it undertakes to explain the relative orderliness of human communities as the consequence of the "natural sentiments," or senses, of pleasure and pain—senses with which "human nature" was thought to have been endowed by an all-wise Creator and by which, in the celebrated words of Adam Smith, man "is led as though by an invisible hand to promote an end which is no part of his intention."

Burnham P. Beckwith—involved "in a whole series of anomalies."

In truth, hedonism flourished long before the binding power of institutions was understood as it is understood today. But Socialism is the apotheosis of the power of institutions. How a scholar as learned as Mr. Beckwith obviously is could have undertaken to explain the operation of an economy explicitly defined as one in which all industry and business is conducted by state-controlled monopolies, couching the entire explanation in terms which have no significance but that of pure competition—the economic *bellum omnium contra omnes*—is beyond my power to understand.

"To draw one's assumptions as did the classical economists, from a state of classless individualism and then to apply them to a system of capitalist undertaking, is to commit a grave fault." So, in 1925, wrote Maurice Dobb, perhaps the ablest Marxist thinker now writing in English. Mr. Beckwith quotes this passage in a footnote, without any apparent recognition of its applicability to himself. But if it is a grave fault to apply competitive assumptions to an economy in which monopoly is as prevalent as it is today, what about applying them to one in which by definition monopoly is universal?

Inevitably this involves the author in a whole series of anomalies of which he seems to be quite unaware. Thus, for example, he declares that "marginal profits and losses should be the sole basis for control of the production of price goods in a Socialist economy." I can understand that such profits would not accrue to private enterprisers and so do not contradict the maxim of production for use and not for profit. But what I cannot understand is how marginal profits and losses would be determined in a cluster of state-administered monopolies, or what they would mean. Again, "the consumer [is] to have complete freedom in his choice of goods," as this is "the only economically sound method of restricting production in some industries in order to subsidize it in others . . ." But how is the consumer to register his preference in a world of Henry Fords who are allowing the customer to have his Model T "in any color he wants so long as it is black"?

I note with interest that "there is every reason to believe that Socialism will surpass capitalism in its rate of saving." Of course, Socialism need never suffer from the dearth of investment opportunities by which capitalism is afflicted. Perhaps this accounts for the complete absence of any reference to the work of J. M. Keynes or any other exponent of "the new economics." To be sure, if the Keynesians are right about the dangers of underinvestment, surely the freedom of the Socialist economy from those dangers must be one of its principal charms. But perhaps Mr. Beckwith scorns twentieth-century economics even when it is on his side.

C. E. Ayres, professor of economics at the University of Texas since 1930, *is author of "The Theory of Economic Progress," "The Divine Right of Capital," "Science—the False Messiah," "Huxley," and "Holier Than Thou," among other works.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Means to the Good Life

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT. By Horace M. Kallen. (A Publication of the New School for Social Research.) Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1948. 242 pp. $3.

Reviewed by A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD

IN THE cold war whose lowest temperatures are registered on the literary front, it is a courageous writer who tries to breathe warmth and life into liberalism. Trampled under foot by absolutisms of right and left, deserted by friends and despised by foes, this once-powerful ally of democracy has been all but given up for lost on the ideological battlefield. Yet Professor Kallen comes to its rescue with such formidable reserves of faith and reason that he not only revives it but sends it back into action.

"The Liberal Spirit" is a collection of nine essays and addresses bearing such significant titles as "Modernity and Liberty," "The Organization of Freedom," "Freedom and the Artist," "Of Humanistic Sources of Democracy," and "Free Enterprise and the Consumer." Though written and delivered at various occasions over an unspecified period of time, they fit together nicely as a book. The argument seldom wanders from the point, and the style though encumbered here and there with Latin and some few verbal acrobatics, never loses dignity or takes you far off the ground.

Professor Kallen embarks on his mission without any semblance of pity for his subject. On the contrary. The liberal spirit, to him, is no antiquated or neglected symbol, but a vital—in fact the only—means to freedom and the good life. His first essay opens with a tribute to it as the source of all human progress in science, government, and the arts for 2,500 years, and his last essay concludes on the note of "private initiative and free enterprise for everybody, as against the lawless power of the corporation and the decree-making authority of the police state." But the liberal spirit means much more to him than mere *laissez-faire* individualism. It means "the right of private judgment," "uncompromising devotion to the idea of equal liberty as both the means and the ends of life," "creative liberty or free will," "the unalienable right to be different"; and he defines a free society as "a society in whose works and ways liberty lives as an unalienable right so guaranteed and protected by the law that the expression of liberty and the security of the differ-

(*Continued on page* 48)

YALE

Ideological Differences and World Order *Studies in the Philosophy and Science of the World's Cultures*

Edited by F. S. C. NORTHROP, author of *The Meeting of East and West.* "Twenty-one essays by scholars of different nationalities examining the ideological differences which make up obstacles to world order... contains much of high value." —MAX RADIN, *N. Y. Times.* $4.50

The Rise of Russia in Asia
by
DAVID J. DALLIN

One of the most perspicacious and reliable guides to the world's past... and future... completes the picture, begun with SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST, of Russia's emergence as a great Asiatic power. $5.00

Also by DAVID J. DALLIN

SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST "The best book in its field... thorough and sound and readable... will be of value to all those interested in the policies behind Russian aggression in the Orient." —FLOYD TAYLOR in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune.* $5.00

FORCED LABOR IN SOVIET RUSSIA
By Mr. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky • 3rd Printing • $3.75

DISCOVERERS FOR MEDICINE

By WILLIAM WOGLOM, M.D. A fascinating account of people who, though not doctors, made important discoveries for medicine. "Recommended to all those interested in the evolution of medical knowledge."—DR. LEON J. WARSHAW, *N. Y. Times. Illustrated.* $3.75

THE GRASSHOPPER'S MAN AND OTHER POEMS

A distinguished new book of poetry by ROSALIE MOORE. With a Foreword by W. H. AUDEN. THE GRASSHOPPER'S MAN is Volume 47 in the Yale Series of Younger Poets. $2.50

NAPOLEON FOR AND AGAINST

By PIETER GEYL. An eminent Dutch historian evaluates the contemporary and later views on Napoleon held by the various French historians—both those responsible for helping create the "Napoleonic myth" and those who attempted to prevent the construction of one. $5.00

On Understanding Science *An Historical Approach*

By JAMES B. CONANT. The President of Harvard explains science to the layman. 3rd Printing. *Illustrated.* $2.00

THE AGE OF JOHNSON

Essays Presented to CHAUNCEY BREWSTER TINKER. These thirty-six essays by some of Professor Tinker's disciples present new material and a fresh approach to the best literature of a great literary era. $5.00

FEMALE PERSUASION
Six Strong-Minded Women

By MARGARET FARRAND THORP. Six 19th-century women who fought for abolition, temperance, dress and prison reform, women's education and free journalism. "Readers... will find keen pleasure in her intelligent reconstructions of their careers."—LEWIS GANNETT, *N. Y. Herald Tribune.* $3.75

THE EMERGENCE OF A WORLD CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

By KENNETH SCOTT LATOURETTE. "At a critical time in history when the world is divided by the ideologies of Christianity and Communism, this book sounds a clarion call for Christian power through unity—and faith in God!" —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.* $2.00

At all bookstores

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
New Haven, Connecticut
Publishers of *The Yale Review*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

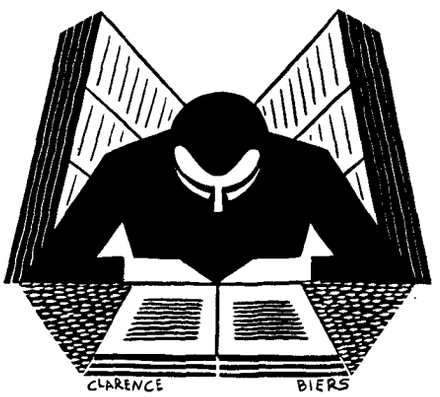
(Continued from page 16)

which were striving towards balance. The process was not always an easy one. "To a great extent," said one observer, "the slowness with which university presses developed as an acknowledged force in the book publishing world can be attributed to neglect of list making, due in great part to the dual nature of press organization, in which a director was not given freedom or in which a well-meaning faculty committee, expert on everything but the art of publishing, determined the kind of publishing." A perceptive university president cited another handicap: "Many of the difficulties of university presses come from the dominant pattern of professional and institutional advancement in the world of scholarship and university education. This pattern creates artificial, pretentious, and unjustifiable publishing needs."

An analysis of the 727 titles published by the thirty-five members of the Association of American University Presses during the survey year revealed a number of interesting points: (1) some 508 titles, or almost 70 per cent of the total, were classified in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences, as against 102 book publications, or about 14 per cent, in the biological and physical sciences; (2) only eighty titles, or 11 per cent of the total, were classified as textbooks, either college or elementary and secondary; (3) only twenty-three titles, or 3.1 per cent of the total, were classified as fiction, verse, or drama.

Apparently the results of scholarly investigation in the sciences can often be contained in manuscripts that by their brevity and limited appeal are more suitable for publication in learned journals. The explanation is also offered that a number of commercial firms specializing in scientific and technical publishing have established such high reputations, offer such superior distribution facilities, and do such active scouting that many authors are likely to look to them first.

Most university presses also hold the belief that textbook publishing is best left to the large commercial houses which are equipped with sales staffs far beyond the means of most presses and thus able to achieve much more satisfactory marketing results. This does not mean that university presses had hesitated to enter this field when they felt that they might appropriately specialize (*cf.*, Loyola and Iowa State) or when they believed that they could perform useful experiments not likely to be undertaken by commercial houses (*cf.*, Chicago). Nor did it mean that a press would refuse to publish a textbook produced on its own campus and designed primarily to fulfill a local need nor would it neglect the subsidiary text markets for many of its general scholarly publications. But it did mean that with these exceptions, no press at the time of the survey appeared to be engaged in a program of general textbook publishing as such. In fact, it was learned that one press, upon discovering that a far greater textbook market existed for several of its recent publications than had been expected, had in fairness to the author and in acknowledgment of its own limitations turned over the rights to commercial houses equipped to exploit larger audiences.



The fields of fiction, verse, and drama also have apparently been renounced or avoided by most presses as being outside their proper spheres of interest. Again local or regional needs have provided most of the exceptions (*cf.*, North Carolina's publications in the field of fiction and drama) or else some special service to American letters has been performed (*cf.*, Yale's annual Series of Younger Poets).

Said Ernest Cadman Colwell, president of the University of Chicago, in 1947:

> "The grass withereth and the flower fadeth," but not as rapidly as last year's Ph.D. dissertation... The Ph.D. dissertation or thesis should be defined as evidence of ability to do independent work. If this definition is accepted, it follows that the Ph.D. dissertation need not be published *as such*. The publishing needs of scholarship do not now include the publication of all Ph.D. dissertations.

Of the 727 survey year titles, the number of dissertations published in the form in which they were submitted in fulfillment of the qualifications for doctorates, rather than as revised for publication in a more general form, ran to 118, or 16.2 per cent of the total. These 118 dissertations were published, however, by only seven different presses and 109 of them were published by two presses (Catholic and Columbia).

Where did these 727 books come from? Some 433 titles, or almost 60 per cent of the total, came from the institutions to which these presses were attached and another 116 titles, or 16 per cent of the total, came from other universities. Thus 76 per cent of the books brought out by these presses during the survey year came from educational institutions. Only seven came through literary agents, a major source of supply for commercial houses. Forty were issued under joint imprints with learned societies, associations, institutes, and foreign organizations.

No attempt was made to identify the number of titles published of a regional nature, but it was obvious from other data that many presses serve as "intellectual clearing houses for their areas." Responsible regional publishing, with and without scholarly refinements, had definitely become a major achievement of university press publishing.

VIII. Publishing

"The types and the paper and the bindings must be stately and strong—or have whatever characteristics suit the contents and life of each volume . . . And as for the publishers, it is they who . . . plan the voyage, and sail on, facing wreck, till they find every possible harbor that will value their burden."—CLARENCE DAY, JR.

TO PRODUCE the suitable characteristics mentioned by the co-founder of the Yale University Press has been the aim of the majority of American university presses, to judge from the record. Over the past ten years, university press books have scored an average of more than six books, or about 13 per cent, in the annual "Fifty Books of the Year" selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts on the basis of their physical merits.

Maintaining such standards, or indeed any standards, had become a difficult matter, however, by the time the survey was made. "Rising costs" was the outstanding problem facing these presses, according to their directors, and rising costs meant primarily manufacturing costs. By the nature of their books, university presses were prone to suffer more

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than their brothers in commerce from the high cost of production.

In the first place, it was only rarely that university presses could place print orders large enough to take advantage of cheaper mass-production methods. This is made clear by an examination of their print orders during the survey year. Twenty-two of the thirty-five presses revealed that the average number of copies printed of the 504 titles brought out during that period by these particular presses was 1,828. Compare this figure with the late Alfred R. McIntyre's contention that costs have risen to a point where a sale of 10,000 copies does not always produce a net profit and its significance becomes clear.

Secondly, the "content and life" of each university press volume often required the production of material of an intricate and technical nature, and this again had caused hardship. Some relief had been found by those presses which maintained their own plants, although it was not always certain that the net effect was lower costs, and in any event 70 per cent of the survey year titles were handled by commercial printers.

If the answers to this problem lay in newer methods of reproduction, most presses had not yet turned in these directions. Only 11 per cent of their survey year titles, for instance, were produced by photo-offset and less than half of these from typescript. On the other hand, photo-offset was used for 40 per cent of the titles reprinted by these presses during this period.

The possibility of discovering and employing production innovations was, nevertheless, a matter to which an increasing number of presses were giving serious consideration. In 1947, a distinguished committee of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, having visited the press and discussed its problems with the management and among themselves, submitted a report which included the opinion that "the press is doing wisely to study the possibilities of other methods of reproduction of scholarly documents of limited sale"—even though, the report acknowledged, "to some authors this might seem a cheese-paring betrayal of scholarly dignity."

As for the efforts of university press publishers to "find every possible harbor that will value their burden," it was apparent that increasingly their books reach the reader much the way the books of all publishers do.

In the past most university presses first offered books to the consumer

Princeton
UNIVERSITY PRESS

VOLUMES I and II in

The American Soldier

Studies in Social Psychology in World War II

By S. A. STOUFFER, et al. Here are the first two volumes in one of the largest social science investigations ever made. The results of this unprecedented project—undertaken by the Army during the war to discover the opinions and emotions of its personnel in training, in combat, and on return to civilian life—have been eagerly awaited by students of sociology, psychology and military science. Among the most valuable contributions of this project are the startling facts it offers on the Negro soldier—perhaps the most important information on the status of the Negro since AN AMERICAN DILEMMA. Editorially sponsored by the *Social Science Research Council.*

Volume I: *Adjustment During Army Life.* 612 pages, $7.50.
Volume II: *Combat and Its Aftermath.* 676 pages, $7.50.
Both volumes together, *$13.50*

Frank Lloyd Wright, Richard Neutra, Walter Gropius, and many others explain the meaning and purpose of modern architecture in

Building for Modern Man

Edited by THOMAS H. CREIGHTON. This book is as complete a statement of the position of architecture in the 20th century as the profession can make for itself. In addition to the architects themselves, leading city planners, designers, engineers, philosophers and psychologists also contribute their views on modern design and building.

Just published, $3.50

Strategic Intelligence

For American World Policy

By SHERMAN KENT, former director, Europe-Africa Division, OSS. In this extraordinary book, a skilled expert explains the varied aspects of strategic intelligence . . . how it is sought, obtained, transmitted . . . and most important of all, how it is evaluated and used as a basis for action in America's defense. Included are chapters on organization, administration, and planning of intelligence operations. The author, a professor of history at Yale, recently completed six years of intelligence work with the OSS, the State Department, and the National War College. *$3.00*

At your bookstore, PRINCETON University Press, Princeton, N.J.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

directly or through libraries. Only gradually and in recent years did any great number of them use the machinery established to market the books of commercial publishers, that is, the machinery controlled by middlemen. By the time this survey was made, however, members of the association depended on this machinery to a considerable extent. This may be judged by the fact that during the survey year an average of 49 per cent of the net sales of these thirty-five presses were channeled through retail booksellers, while an additional average 10 per cent went through wholesale booksellers. Another 6 per cent went to foreign purchasers, while the remaining 35 per cent of their sales during this period were made directly to the consumer, to schools and colleges, to public, college, and special libraries, and to organizations for distribution other than resale.

To achieve this distribution, university presses had adopted many commercial publishing techniques. There is no space in this condensation to tell the story, but the statistics are impressive. The facts and figures about their use of commission salesmen, dealer discount and "protection" policies, newspaper and periodical advertising, and other trade promotion devices, made it clear that unfavorable remarks about their ability to market their products were no longer easy to substantiate. In their ability to reach certain audiences by use of direct mail techniques, they probably frequently outstripped commercial publishers. At least one university press publisher was still not satisfied, however, that he and his colleagues were fulfilling their function. Said Savoie Lottinville in 1947:

> I have no patience with the theory that scholarship has discharged its obligation by merely getting itself in print. Books of any significance at all are meant to be read, and the means to that end bear a fatal resemblance to commercial practice. . . .
>
> I must make myself quite clear: if the universities of this country are doing a satisfactory job, they are turning out yearly several thousand young men and women of serious intellectual interests. Failure to exhaust every effort to put university-made books into their hands, when their interest has been stimulated, is not only unbusinesslike but unscholarly. Our experience . . . is as follows: on average we sell not more than 300 copies of a book to libraries, 300 to 500 to scholars, and from 1,000 to 2,000 to laymen. To me this means that American education is not achieving its goal of an intelligent citizenship.

Personal History. *In selecting biographies for publication, as in picking the type of book reviewed this week under the heading "Regional," the university presses quite rightly favor volumes dealing with subjects closely associated with the state or area served by their institution. But oftentimes the connection is more remote, as in the case of several of the books treated below. The shadow of Spanish colonial culture still spreads across New Mexico, which affords the press of that state's university excuse enough to publish Gerhard Masur's life of Simón Bolívar. Florida's two presses are still fledglings, so the university press of the neighboring commonwealth of Georgia undertakes Sidney Walter Martin's "Florida's Flagler," the life of a great resort-builder. The presence of rare manuscript material by Benjamin Franklin at the Huntington Library provides the University of California Press with a chance to publish two valuable autobiographical volumes.*

Latin-American Liberator

SIMON BOLIVAR. By Gerhard Masur. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1948. 737 *pp.* $6.50.

Reviewed by J. Fred Rippy

"IN THE fall of 1935," says the author of this volume in his preface, "I crossed the border into Switzerland, resolved never to return to my native Germany until the banner of the Hooked Cross has ceased to wave." Through the Colombian embassy in Geneva he secured a position as technical advisor to the Colombian minister of education. Historian and professor of history, he thus avoided a struggle for liberty in his own country, but he admired others who in other countries and at other times had risked their lives for the cause, and Simón Bolívar, liberty's vigorous champion in northern South America at the opening of the nineteenth century, naturally aroused his interest.

> There are certain principles [writes Masur] for which [Bolívar] lived, and in which I myself believe: that freedom is a value in itself; that it is better to die for freedom than to live a slave; that the political organization of freedom has its expression in democracy, but that democracy must find the balance between the demands of liberty and those of stability and efficacy or anarchy will develop; that international problems must find their solution in a league of free peoples which will resist aggression with armed might and settle controversies between its members in a court of equity. This is the essence of Bolívar's credo.

An intense investigation of the activities and writings of this remarkable man who liberated five nations and tried to federate all Latin America in the hope of making its voice and views a formative force in the modern world "made the loneliness of my exile bearable," says Masur, "and . . . carried me through the darkness of the war years." Having escaped the perils of the Nazi regime and the battlefields of the global war, he was fortunate in obtaining assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Committee for Emigré Scholars in New York, as well as from three translators and editors.

In a collaborative volume of this type it is difficult to determine how much credit should be assigned to the author and how much should be attributed to coadjutors. It seems likely, however, that practically all of the research and the writing of the narrative in German—tasks which required five or six years of Masur's spare time—are the work of the reputed author. Whatever may be the just distribution of credit, this is a

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

significant book, perhaps the best ever published on Bolivar. The facts are generally accurate, the interpretation is sound, and the style is excellent.

After sketching briefly—perhaps too briefly—the colonial background, Masur plunges into the long and complicated story of Bolivar's efforts to liberate the Spanish colonies, describing every important victory and defeat, every diplomatic encounter, every significant gesture and pronouncement, and setting forth the defects as well as the merits of the man from his youth until the last moments of his strenuous life. The resulting impression is that of a true hero with a genius for military affairs and literary expression, one of the greatest warriors, orators, and letter writers of the ages, who succeeded in severing the political connection between Spain and her colonies but did not have the strength to organize and stabilize the new nations he had created. If tuberculosis had not gravely weakened him during the last six years of his life and ended his career at the age of forty-seven he might have finished the double task he set out to achieve, although the fact that Latin America was still divided into many nations a century after his death apparently indicates that no man of his time could have attained the political goal he envisaged without employing a Bismarckian policy of "blood and iron" that conflicted with the Bolivarian ideal.

It would be unreasonable to expect a scholar to master a vast subject with which he was totally unfamiliar at the beginning within the short space of five years. Yet most of the errors that can be detected by this reviewer are of minor significance. The reader should be warned, however, that Professor Masur is not an expert in United States history—otherwise he would not have said, for example, that the United States sent only one delegate to the Panama Congress of 1826 or that the United States had not abolished the slave trade with Africa before that date—and that, like many other Europeans, he often employs the term "South America" when he really means Latin America. It would be advisable also to check his quotations carefully with the originals. Apparently some are either very free translations from the Spanish texts or else English translations of Germans versions. Both the bibliography and the index are incomplete.

J. Fred Rippy, professor of Latin American history at the University of Chicago, is author of "Latin America; Its History and Its Culture."

"A book to make the ancient Romans almost belong to our time"

—*N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review*

Epicurus, My Master

by MAX RADIN

Robert Graves: "Max Radin knows his stuff inside out; if anyone in America is interested to know how a well-to-do Roman thought and felt in the first century B. C., there it is."

N. Y. Times Book Review: "Presented with a calmness and urbanity that is a delight to the mind."

Elmer Davis: "A work of great charm."

N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review: "An admirable re-creation of the atmosphere of a great age, a fine exposition of one of the philosophies that influenced Roman thought, as well as a subtle analysis of a human soul."

$2.75

FREEDOM AND RENAISSANCE

by Hardin Craig. A famous Renaissance scholar shows how we can bridge the dangerous gap between science and the humanities—as the men of the Renaissance reconciled ancient culture with the teachings of Christianity. *$2.50*

PETER HARRISON: *First American Architect*

by Carl Bridenbaugh. A long-forgotten genius comes to light in this richly illustrated volume. Here is the first biography of the architect who designed such famous buildings as King's Chapel, Boston, Saint Michael's Church, Charleston, the Synagogue, Newport and many others. Published May 21, *$6.50*

TITANS OF THE SOIL *by Edward Jerome Dies*

The lives of thirty immortals in the field of agriculture—from George Washington to John Deere and George Harrison Shull, creator of hybrid corn, make dramatic reading. *$3.50*

INTERNATIONAL FOLK PLAYS

Edited by Samuel Selden. Nine plays from the famous Carolina Playmakers—by student writers from all over the world. All have been successfully presented on the stage. *$5.00*

THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY *Edited by Gabriel A. Almond*

The story of Germany from the time of Bismarck to the present—in terms of the past strength and present hopes of the democratic impulse. Published May 21, *$4.00*

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA • PRESS • CHAPEL HILL • NORTH CAROLINA •

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Biddle at Sea

CAPTAIN DAUNTLESS: The Story of Nicholas Biddle of the Continental Navy. By William Bell Clark. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1949. 317 *pp.* $4.50.

Reviewed by RICHARD S. WEST, JR.

THE first Philadelphian to bear the name of Nicholas Biddle was a Quaker born in 1750 who went to sea at fifteen, succeeded Esek Hopkins as commander of the first American Fleet at twenty-six, obtained command of one of the first frigates in the Continental Navy at twenty-seven, and was killed a year later in 1778, when in his first major encounter with the enemy the magazine of his ship blew up. Since Biddle's wartime service was confined to American waters, his career lacks the color that attaches to John Paul Jones, Lambert Wickes, and John Barry, who fought also in English seas. To his limited service and early death add the fact that he left to posterity only a handful of personal letters, and these of a vague and general character revealing little of his inner self, and you have a situation well nigh ideal for fending off and discouraging biographers. William Bell Clark, nevertheless, with dogged courage, has tried to bring Biddle to life in his "Captain Dauntless: The Story of Nicholas Biddle of the Continental Navy."

Mr. Clark brings to his task a considerable store of erudition on the Naval side of the Revolutionary War (he is author of "Lambert Wickes: Sea Raider and Diplomat" and "Gallant John Barry"), and "Captain Dauntless" is perhaps more valuable for its wealth of miscellaneous detail on the Navy of the Revolution than for its portrait of Biddle himself.

Like many officers in the Continental Navy, Biddle had first seen service on merchant craft and in the Royal Navy. In 1773 he shipped as seaman on board the 100-ton Arctic exploration ketch *Carcass,* and in the ensuing cruise was a shipmate with a spindly sixteen-year-old weakling named Horatio Nelson. News of the Boston Tea Party brought him home to Philadelphia in time to secure the captaincy of "the black brig" *Andrea Doria* in the first Continental Fleet. This fleet of miniature naval craft under Esek Hopkins made a cruise to Nassau to capture much-needed ordnance and ammunition stores, and in operations off the Delaware Capes and off Newport it seized a number of British prizes and recaptured several American craft that had fallen prey

to the enemy. Biddle sat on the court-martial which removed Captain Hazard from the command of the brig *Providence* and thus created the opportunity which gave John Paul Jones his first independent command. Esek Hopkins, whose chief qualification as "commander-in-chief" was his kinship to a member of the Marine Committee, was at length removed for incompetence, and for a few unimportant months the direction of the Continental Fleet devolved upon Biddle as senior captain.

Since the vessels in this first American Fleet were mere "mosquito" boats, Biddle's shift in 1777 to the command of the newly-built frigate *Randolph* of thirty-six guns was a coveted promotion. The *Randolph,* scheduled after her shakedown to carry the war to the British Isles, never got far beyond Charleston. Her mainmast proved to be rotten and had to be replaced at Charleston. Then in quick succession mainmasts numbers 2 and 3 were struck by lightning. Biddle finally affixed a Benjamin Franklin lightning rod to number 4 and this one lasted until disaster overtook the ship on March 7, 1778. Before dawn on this date the unlucky *Randolph* chased off the Island of Barbados a vessel presumed to be a prize but which daylight revealed as the sixty-four-gun British ship of the line *Yarmouth.* In the one-sided battle that ensued the *Randolph's* magazine went up, destroying Biddle and all but four of the 240 men in his crew.

External facts in Biddle's career were faithfully noted. His official records were uniformly detailed and specific on such matters as commodities to be found in his "slop chests," amounts of rum, sugar, barrel staves, wheat which he captured in prize vessels, and itineraries of his ships. When placed against this mass of inanimate facts, however, the few stilted tidbits from his personal letters unfortunately fail to raise the man Nicholas Biddle from his watery resting place. Why the author should have labeled him "dauntless" is by no means clear. From Biddle's insufficient documentary remains one can scarcely deduce whether he was dauntless or not.

Richard S. West, Jr., who teaches history at the U. S. Naval Academy, is the author of "Gideon Welles: Lincoln's Naval Department."

Personal History Notes

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S MEMOIRS: A Parallel Text Edition, edited by Max Farrand. University of California Press. $12.50. A painstaking work of scholarship here appears in a format which does justice to its importance. The story of Franklin's autobiography is romantic—and slightly confusing. He wrote the book piecemeal, and failed to issue in his lifetime any authoritative text. In due course four different versions appeared. One was a French translation of the first part brought out by the publisher Buisson in Paris in 1791; another, a French translation by M. Le Veillard, which, in manuscript form, is now in the Library of Congress; the third, the version which the grandson William Temple Franklin included in his edition of Franklin's works issued in London in 1817-18; and the fourth, the familiar work which John Bigelow brought out, with much fanfare, after his discovery of the autograph manuscript. For half a century the Temple Franklin edition was considered standard. Since 1868 the Bigelow text has naturally been regarded as the best. But it is a little too simple to trust to the autograph manuscript. The late Dr. Farrand, printing the four texts side by side in this handsome volume, shows that it requires a combination of all four to furnish a satisfactory work.

The fact is that just before his death Franklin had another grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, make two "fair copies" of the much interlined and corrected original manuscript. These copies have disappeared. But Dr. Farrand believes that Temple Franklin followed one of them, and that the Le Veillard translation was made directly from one. If this is so, a reconstruction of the text from the long discredited Temple Franklin edition, with careful comparison with Le Veillard's singularly faithful translation, and with some use of the other two sources, will give us a better conception of the book as Franklin finally wished it to appear than we can get from the John Bigelow text—that is, from the autograph manuscript. It is very interesting indeed to compare the four versions thus laid side by side; and it is difficult not to accept the editor's conclusions.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, edited by Max Farrand. University of California Press and the Huntington Library. $2.50. This, presented as "the first authoritative text," is a reconstruction on the composite basis described

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

above. It gives us the autobiography as Franklin apparently wished it to appear with his final revisions. It may be added that it is more complete and more readable than many texts now in circulation. Punctuation and spelling have been somewhat modernized, and an introduction has been supplied from an address which Dr. Farrand repeatedly made upon the autobiography. This is the book which should now become standard.

—ALLAN NEVINS.

FLORIDA'S FLAGLER, by Sidney Walter Martin. University of Georgia Press. $4. Henry M. Flagler was one of the chief actors in the early drama of Standard Oil, but he will be best remembered in American history because of what happened after he took his ailing wife to Florida in the winter of 1877. Mrs. Flagler died four years later, but Flagler himself succeeded where Ponce de Leon had failed. Flagler made southern Florida; the city of Miami, which had only 502 voters in 1896, was later well advised to name its principal thoroughfare for him. He deserves such a meaty, solid biography as Professor Martin has constructed for him. All the facts are here, including the names of the active pallbearers at his funeral, and if there is a shortage of color, Flagler offered little enough of that commodity for a biographer to catch hold of. But he was a great judge of climate.

—JOHN T. WINTERICH.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT: No. 307

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 307 will be found in the next issue.

XKXF - AFXAOZ PB

DRXLKXT RCF DPCF

RBCRKT PB GKPQFXNF

AORX PB RXEAOKXH FQZF.—

SRQAFC MRHFOPA—

MKPHCRWOKNRQ ZAYTKFZ.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 306

Youth is confident, manhood wary, and old age confident again.

—MARTIN F. TUPPER.

University of Pittsburgh
★ PRESS ★

PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by Thomas Pownall $10.00

Edited by Lois Mulkearn. Revised and enlarged by Thomas Pownall, himself, and posthumously published.

The first edition of this book, published in London in 1776, has long been a very rare volume and much sought after by scholars and collectors of Americana. Six illustrations; two gatefold maps; three facsimile holograph mss.; facsimile pen and ink sketch by the author.

MAP MAKER AND INDIAN TRADERS
by Howard Eavenson $15.00

John Patten (1725-1754), merchant and draftsman; Charles Swaine, seeking the Northwest Passage for Benjamin Franklin; T. S. Drage, onetime partner of George Croghan, Pennsylvania trader. Important letters and maps.

OF LONG AGO *by Mary E. Bakewell* $2.00

Illustrations, Harry Schwalb
Recollections of Old Allegheny, Pennsylvania, seventy years ago, by a member of an old Pittsburgh family.

BEST HOPE OF EARTH: A GRAMMAR OF DEMOCRACY
by Leland Dewitt Baldwin $3.00

"Democracy maintains that progress will go on as long as man pushes forward, but that we will never arrive at perfection."

TROY AND HER LEGEND *by Arthur M. Young* $3.50

This book follows the story of the fall of Troy through the arts of western civilization: literature, painting, ceramics, tapestry, sculpture, and the opera.

WORLD PHILOSOPHY *by Oliver L. Reiser* $2.50

In this book the author is seeking the principles in the physical, biological, psychological, and social fields which may contribute to the development of a unified inner life and to the growth of harmonious social institutions.

IF BY YOUR ART *by Hardin Craig and others* $3.25

Illustrated by George Stout
Critical essays in English and American literature. Testament to Professor Percival Hunt, University of Pittsburgh.

MODERN EDUCATION AND HUMAN VALUES, Vol. II $3.00

Second in a series of Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation Lectures delivered at the University of Pittsburgh. By Edward Weeks, Reinhold Niebuhr, George N. Shuster, Sir Richard Winn Livingstone.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Seeing Things

THE PLAYING FIELDS OF SAINTBURY

THREE years ago Warren Chetham Strode's "The Guinea Pig" was a "must" on the list of every theatregoing visitor to London. It was a fair-minded, a moving, and a fascinating play; one of those scripts in which, as the colors of the rainbow can glisten in a drop of water, the overtones of a changing England were caught in a single story.

The story, you see, though sharply individualized, was larger than its incidents or its characters. Although it limited itself to relating what might happen if the son of a cockney tobacconist were sent on a scholarship, by Government recommendation and as an experiment, to an aristocratic "public school," its theme and conflicts managed to symbolize issues vital to Conservatives and Laborites alike in an altered Britain.

The macrocosm of social readjustment—indeed, of revolution, bloodless but still revolution—was in the microcosm. The old, the enduring feudalism and the new Socialism were brought into open conflict. Without any naming of names the England of Wellington, Dr. Arnold, and tradition was confronted with that of Attlee, Beveridge, and innovation. Special privilege and equal opportunity were met in combat as surely as were the past and the present. But, since the trial of strength occurred on the equivalent of the playing fields of Eton, instead of in the House of Commons or at a General Election, American managers shied away from Mr. Chetham Strode's drama.

They thought it too British for American consumption. Forgetting that our society is also sharply divided into classes; forgetting that our schools which we call "private" are nourished by the privileged even as are those which the British call "public"; forgetting, too, that the same forces for social change which have been at work in England are at work here, Broadway producers feared Mr. Chetham Strode's script would mean little to playgoers on this side of the Atlantic. This fear of theirs, unfounded to my way of thinking, explains why three years later "The Guinea Pig"* is being seen for the first time in New York, not in its original form but as a British-made film.

The camera being free to roam and needing such freedom of movement, the picture is bound to lose that tightness of construction by means of which Mr. Chetham Strode triumphed over the challenging limitations of the theatre. Yet, if there are losses, there are compensating gains. The canvas of stage settings is replaced by the weathered stones, the Tudor towers, the wide courtyards, the ancient chapel, the classrooms, and the cool green lawns of an actual English school.

Though still identified as Saintbury, I am told the real school at which "The Guinea Pig" was photographed is Sherborne, which Mr. Chetham Strode himself attended. Sherborne is no newcomer to secondary education. As a hint of its long life, we are informed by Baedeker that it was *reorganized*, mind you, in 1550. In other words, like Winchester, Eton, and Harrow, which were founded, respectively, in 1387, 1440, and 1571, its traditions are as venerable as its buildings. Set these dates against those which mark the establishment of some of our own older preparatory schools—Andover in 1778, Exeter 1781, St. Paul's 1853, or Groton 1884—and you will see what saplings are our private schools compared to the ancient oaks of their English "public school" counterparts.

The unmistakable age of Sherborne's buildings and the sense they give of having lived with history make them the more impregnable as bulwarks of tradition. Having so withstood time, they can obviously resist change with the same imperturbability. More than being structures, they emerge as symbols. They house the present in the past, the young in the old, the changing in what has long endured. Accordingly, to "The Guinea Pig" on the screen they make eloquent, if mute, contributions of their own. Not only do they anchor the story inescapably in reality, but at all times they dramatize for the eyes no less than for the ears and mind the struggle between tradition and progress.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Chetham Strode may let the sticks and stone of Sherborne help him in his movie, he no more relies upon them than he did in his play. His Saintbury continues in

"'The Guinea Pig' has as much to say to America as it has about England."

THE GUINEA PIG, screenplay by Bernard Miles and Warren Chetham Strode in association with Roy Boulting, based on the play by Warren Chetham Strode. Directed by Roy Boulting. Produced by John Boulting. Presented by Filippo Del Giudice and Pilgrim Pictures, Ltd. Distributed by Variety Film Distributors, Inc. With a cast including Richard Attenborough, Sheila Sim, Bernard Miles, Cecil Trouncer, Robert Flemyng, Edith Sharpe, Joan Hickson, Tim Bateson, etc. At the Little Carnegie, New York.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the screen version to be an imaginary school possessed of a reality of its own. It lives because its issues and its people are as valid as the background in which they now find themselves.

Its headmaster (always referred to, somewhat confusingly from the standpoint of American sailors, as the "Head") is a liberal. He is interested in the experiment of having poor boys come to his school. As a memorial to the dead of World War II, he favors granting university scholarships to these boys instead of erecting a new building. A young teacher, who has lost a leg in the war, is equally convinced of the need of both the experiment and the scholarships.

The forces of the opposition are led by a reactionary housemaster who is about to retire. Without his knowing it, the times have passed beyond him. His argument against admitting to Saintbury a poor boy of a different social background is that, because nothing like this has ever been done, it cannot be done now. Until he sees the light toward the film's end, with that suddenness unfortunately common to movie conversions, he does little to help and almost everything to hinder the progress of the cockney boy sent him as a guinea pig. The housemaster's resentment is as nothing compared to that of most of the students. At the outset these fine young gentlemen are as cruel to the tobacconist's son as only schoolboys, acting as a group, can be to those who are different from them.

THE young cockney suffers doubly. He loves, and rightly loves, his devoted and self-sacrificing parents who are timid about coming to see him at school because they do not wish to humiliate him. Although he is man enough never to be ashamed of them, he finds himself, when he returns home, as uncomfortable in the world to which he once belonged as he is in the world into which he has been transplanted. In a land where accents are sure betrayers of class, his speech is against him. As a "new boy" he fights his hardest battles. His is a proud, a fiercely independent spirit. He abhors having to serve as anyone's fag. He rebels at the brutalities and indignities of hazing. He resents (as who would not?) the canings to which he is subjected and at which his housemaster is apparently as expert as was the celebrated James Boyer. It was Boyer, of course, that teacher of Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt, of whom Coleridge said, when hearing he was on his deathbed, "Poor J. B.!—may all his faults be forgiven; and may he be wafted

Columbia Pictures

announces with pride

John Huston's

WE WERE STRANGERS

("It could very well be considered for the Oscar of 1949." Collier's Magazine)

John Huston has been honored with an unprecedented combination of awards for distinguished motion picture making.

Academy Award (Best Director)*

N. Y. Critics' Award (Best Director)*

Academy Award (Best Screenplay)*

One World Award

JENNIFER JONES · JOHN GARFIELD

PEDRO ARMENDARIZ

in JOHN HUSTON'S

WE WERE STRANGERS

Gilbert Roland • Ramon Novarro • Wally Cassell • David Bond

Screen Play by PETER VIERTEL and JOHN HUSTON

AN HORIZON PRODUCTION • Directed by JOHN HUSTON

Produced by S. P. EAGLE

*Treasure of Sierra Madre

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CRITICS' AWARD FOR BEST MUSICAL
RICHARD RODGERS & OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
present in association with
LELAND HAYWARD & JOSHUA LOGAN
MARY MARTIN · EZIO PINZA
In A New Musical Play
South Pacific
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
Book by
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd & JOSHUA LOGAN
Adapted from JAMES A. MICHENER'S Pulitzer Prize Winning "TALES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC"
Directed by JOSHUA LOGAN
Scenery & Lighting by Jo Mielziner
with MYRON McCORMICK
MAJESTIC THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:25

HENRY FONDA
in
Mister Roberts
A play by THOMAS HEGGEN & JOSHUA LOGAN
with DAVID WAYNE
ROBERT KEITH · WILLIAM HARRIGAN
ALVIN Thea., W. 52nd St. Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NATIONAL COMPANY
Now—ERLANGER THEATRE, CHICAGO

death of a Salesman
Morosco Theatre

"Incomparably the finest comedy of the season."
— Atkinson, Times
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MARTITA HUNT in
THE MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT
JEAN GIRAUDOUX'S Comedy
Adapted by MAURICE VALENCY
JOHN CARRADINE · ESTELLE WINWOOD · VLADIMIR SOKOLOFF · CLARENCE DERWENT
BELASCO 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last Performance this Spring, June 25th, Reopens August 22nd

to bliss by little cherub boys, all head and wings, with no *bottoms* to reproach his sublunary infirmities."

The cockney boy, admirably played by Richard Attenborough, sticks it out at Saintbury. When he has become an upperclassman there, he is human enough to think as little of the new boys as the old boys thought of him when he was new. He wins his university scholarship too, when such scholarships are at last decided upon as a living memorial for the recent war's dead. His agonies, his loneliness, his toughness, his manliness—all these, like the trials and readjustments he faces, are vividly and poignantly established.

I, for one, wish less stress had been placed upon the boy's athletic prowess and more upon his intellectual aptitudes, so that the confidence of those believing in him and the ultimate conversion of the housemaster would have had greater justification. Nonetheless, the film is exceptional in its interest, its skill, its literacy, its emotional impact, and the vitality of its theme. The love affair of the retiring housemaster's daughter and the liberal young teacher who eventually takes her father's place may be on the mechanical side. And the final sequences, when his "boys" sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" to the converted housemaster and he, to prove they are right, rushes up the stairs to roughhouse with them in spite of a bad heart, may be a little too Ralph Henry Barbour for comfort.

Even so, "The Guinea Pig" is a superior picture. Its directing and its acting are as sensitive as its writing. Four of its players (and excellent actors they are), Robert Flemyng, Cecil Trouncer, Edith Sharpe, and Joan Hickson, are seen in the same parts they played in the London stage production. They, like the many newcomers to the cast, including the boys appearing as the student body, act quietly, winningly. They act with a fine eye for character and without seeming to act at all. Their performances appear to be as real as the backgrounds against which they are given.

Something of the anguish Britain knew in wartime, and the fortitude and gallantry with which she rose to meet the testing, are in this film about school life. The character-building virtues of the old tradition are fairly dealt with. But the sense of change is excitingly there, too; the sense of the new day with its new needs and of an ever-broadening and advancing democracy. This is why "The Guinea Pig" has as much to say to America as it has about England.

—JOHN MASON BROWN.

IN NEW YORK
The RITZ-Carlton
A truly great hotel maintaining the finest traditions of Continental Service! A minute from Grand Central & Airlines Terminal.
Madison Ave. at 46th St.
Frank L. Swadley, Gen'l. Manager

Saint Subber & Lemuel Ayers present
ALFRED DRAKE
PATRICIA MORISON
in
"KISS ME, KATE"
Music & Lyrics by COLE PORTER
Book by SAM & BELLA SPEWACK
Production staged by JOHN C. WILSON
Century Theatre, 7th Ave. & 59th St. • Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAX GORDON presents
BORN YESTERDAY
The LAUGH HIT
by GARSON KANIN
with JUDY HOLLIDAY • JOHN ALEXANDER
Evgs. Incl. Sun., 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun., 2:40.
No Performance Monday
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 43rd St. EAST OF BROADWAY

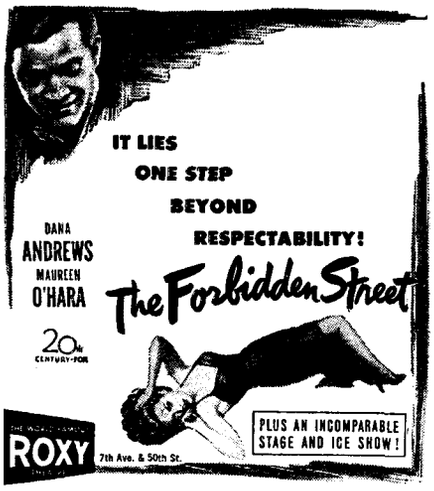
HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE present
RALPH BELLAMY • MEG MUNDY
"DETECTIVE STORY"
By SIDNEY KINGSLEY
HUDSON Thea. 44th St. E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Fight Tubercolosis

EXCLUSIVE
Up to $50,000.00 will be spent by our contact to obtain authentic articles all subjects.
Write for details!
DANIEL S. MEAD LITERARY AGENCY
419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCREEN



Fettered Freedom
By 1945 Pulitzer Prize Winner
Russel B. Nye
A significant study of the abolition movement of the middle 1800's . . . one that spotlights today's discussions on civil rights.
$4.00
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE PRESS
EAST LANSING

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES LEFT—

■ SRL's April 9 Issue Containing Full Text of Norman Cousins' Address at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

■ If you missed this issue or if you would like extra copies to send to friends—send 15¢ per copy to:

Readers' Service Division

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE

25 WEST 45TH STREET
New York 19, N. Y.

LOATHSOME IDEAS

(Continued from page 18)

hope and respectability into similar committees trying to terrorize universities and colleges in other states. "Those who worry about radicalism in our schools and colleges," President Conant has written, "are often either reactionaries who themselves do not bear allegiance to the traditional American principles or defeatists who despair of the success of our own philosophy in an open competition." President Allen's policy has given new strength to the defeatists and to the reactionaries.

I hardly believe that many universities will follow the example of Washington in flaunting the clear-and-present-danger test. More are likely to agree with Dean Wilbur J. Bender of Harvard:

> The world is full of dangerous ideas, and we are both naive and stupid if we believe that the way to prepare intelligent young men to face the world is to try to protect them from such ideas while they are in college. Four years in an insulated nursery will produce gullible innocents, not tough-minded realists who know what they believe because they have faced the enemies of their beliefs.

No university administration in its senses would knowingly hire a Communist, any more than they would knowingly hire an anti-Semite or a Nazi or (I would like to think) a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers. But, once given academic tenure, none of these can properly be fired on the basis of beliefs alone short of clear and present danger.

The important thing is to preserve the right of free discussion. This right includes the right to hold loathsome ideas; it also, I must remind my Party-line colleagues, includes the right to expose and denounce those who hold such ideas. So long as non-Communist professors and the press are free to debate and identify faculty members who choose to be reactionaries or fellow-travelers, no one need worry about the intellectual health of the students. If democratic ideas are as good as we believe them to be, this is the testing which will prove it beyond all doubt.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., associate professor of history at Harvard University, is author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Age of Jackson." His new book about American liberalism, "The Vital Center," is to be published in the fall by Houghton Mifflin.

U P H

BOOKS ON THE PACIFIC

- **EDUCATION**—*The Pacific Era.* **William Wyatt Davenport, Editor.** Addresses delivered by Charles Seymour, Karl T. Compton, Howard L. Bevis, and others at the University of Hawaii 40th Anniversary observances. $2.50
- **HISTORY**—*The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1778-1854.* **By Ralph S. Kuykendall.** A definitive history of the eventful era of whalers, traders, missionaries, and native chiefs, from the discovery by Captain Cook through the reign of Kamehameha III. $6.00
- **LITERATURE**—*Hawaiian Legends in English: An Annotated Bibliography.* **By Amos P. Leib.** Complete listing of published translations and retellings, including notes on style, sources, and methods of principal workers in this field. Paper, $2.00
- **SCIENCE**—*Insects of Hawaii.* **By Elwood C. Zimmerman.** A basic entomological reference for the Pacific area. Volumes 1-5, covering 1,100 species and containing over 1,700 pages and 3,000 illustrations. Paper, $24.00

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS *Honolulu 14, Hawaii*

VARIETY
in significant reading

1. **FOUNDATIONS FOR WORLD ORDER**
   Basic analysis by seven international authorities: E. L. Woodward, J. Robert Oppenheimer, William E. Rappard, Robert M. Hutchins, E. H. Carr, F. B. Sayre, Edward Mead Earle. $3.00
2. **HEINE: A BIOGRAPHY**
   New treatment of the life of the great German poet, by François Fetjö. The only biography of Heine now in print in the U. S. $4.00
3. **LISTENING**
   Sparkling, up-to-the-minute criticism of radio, by Albert N. Williams. $2.75
4. **MIDAS OF THE ROCKIES**
   Frank Waters has revised his biography of Winfield Scott Strattion, the most fabulous man of the Colorado mining era. To be published late in May. $3.50

The University of Denver Press

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST PUBLISHED

LIVING WISELY AND WELL

A Discussion of Techniques of Personal Adjustment

The material in this volume is published at the request of both doctors and laymen, so that it may be available to the many who need its help.

CONTENTS

Edited and with a Preface by William B. Terhune, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine. Medical Director, Silver Hill Foundation for the Treatment of the Psychoneuroses.

Mental Hygiene in Childhood by Douglas A. Thom, M.D. Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry, Tufts Medical School

Mental Hygiene for the Adult in the World Today by Kenneth E. Appel, M.D., Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

The Mental Hygiene of Later Maturity by Winfred Overholser, M.D., Sc.D. Professor of Psychiatry, George Washington University School of Medicine

Copies can be secured by sending $2 to The Silver Hill Foundation, New Canaan, Conn.

DUTTON

IDEAS AND STUDIES

(Continued from page 37)

ent in each other's presence are one and the same." This is a more gregarious individualism than Mill's or Sumner's, one which, while striving for the utmost freedom does so within a positive framework of social responsibility.

What are its chances in the modern world? Professor Kallen explores these in terms of science, art, religion, politics, and economics, to each of which fields he devotes at least one major essay. His first task is to reconcile the liberal spirit, as he defines it, with the subjective craving for security that inhibits modern individualism. This he does by focussing his attention on man's psyche rather than his pocketbook. Economic security is essential, but it is only in the liberal spirit that we can find true psychological security. For it is only the liberal spirit, with its insistence on the equal right to be different, that removes the motive of aggression from one individual or group toward another and so spreads the sense of security through society.

In the longest and most ambitious essay in the book, "The Organization of Freedom," Professor Kallen attacks the more difficult problem of determinism. He admits that "most modern men . . . believe in determinism." But this determinism is born of science, and there would be no science to begin with if the liberal spirit had not freed the mind and given scope to the creative imagination of the scientist. Nor is science itself inherently or exclusively deterministic. On the advanced front of astro-physics it "emphasizes the variety, multiplicity, and indeterminateness of original nature"; and on the home front of psychology it concedes, in the words of Edward Thorndike, that man is "*an imperium in imperio naturae* . . . a center of creative force modifying himself more or less to suit himself." In short, determinism does no more damage to Professor Kallen's individualism than to complement the free will with *libertas obedientiae*, "the modern world's liberation from the coercion of nature by the determinism of science and technics." In the "orchestration" of the two the liberal spirit achieves its fullest and most perfect expression.

Upon these foundations Professor Kallen proposes to build his "free society of free men," a pluralist polity

PRIMITIVE WAR

Its Practice and Concepts

By HARRY HOLBERT TURNEY-HIGH

THE only thorough analysis in the English language of the primitive military practices from which universal rules of warfare have been derived.

Dr. Turney-High has combined the point of view of the professional anthropologist with years of experience as an Army officer to produce a work which is a distinct contribution to the literature of both anthropology and military science. —$4.50

LOYALTY TO FACTS

The Educational Writings of Patterson Wardlaw

Edited by ORIN F. CROW

THIS volume presents a cross-section of the writings of the man who perhaps left a deeper imprint upon education in South Carolina than any other in this century. His educational philosophy was centered around his belief that "the function of education is to lead to a life of loyalty to facts."—$3.00

For Fall Release

SOUTH CAROLINA BIRD LIFE

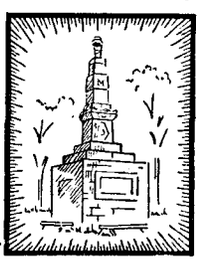
By ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR. and E. BURNHAM CHAMBERLAIN

AN unusually beautiful and valuable volume. Thirty-five original paintings by Roger Tory Peterson, Francis Lee Jaques, Edward S. Dingle and John Henry Dick, all in full-color gravure. Forty-eight full-page photographs by Allan D. Cruickshank, S. A. Grimes, and others. More than 600 pages. $10.00.

The Letters of WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, 1830–1844

Edited by A. T. ODELL and MARY C. SIMMS OLIPHANT

THE first of four volumes of Simms' letters scheduled for publication at intervals of one year. These letters afford one of the most important pictures of literary America in the eighteenth century ever made available. c 750 pages. $8.50.



University of South Carolina Press

COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the tradition of Jefferson and John Dewey, informed by an empirical humanism that sees law in liberty and liberty in law. He shows us only glimpses of the construction, some clear, some cloudy. His statement of the importance of freedom to the artist is one of the clearest. His perception of "the general producer-consumer schizophrenia in society" is worth all the emphasis he gives it. His writing off of religion as a "frozen asset" does less than justice to the historic relationship between Christianity, individual liberty, and the rule of law. His dissection of the humanities is arbitrary and confusing, his equation of the TVA and the anti-trust laws convincing and entirely possible in the logic of his system. We may follow his argument here and leave it there: we can hardly fail to recognize it in the whole as one of the boldest and most effective evocations of democracy's first principles of recent date.

A. Whitney Griswold is professor of history at Yale University and author of "Farming and Democracy."

Principles

BEST HOPE OF EARTH: A Grammar of Democracy, by Leland Dewitt Baldwin. University of Pittsburgh Press. $3. Overseas during World War II, the author found cause to question, as did many other observers, whether the average American soldier had any clear idea of why he was fighting. Home again, he determined to prepare this volume for the indoctrination of "those who already know the language of democracy but are not grounded in its principles." The evolution, the nature, and the method of democracy are gathered together with clarity and simplicity.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

1. Cornelia Blimber in "Dombey and Son." 2. The Artful Dodger in "Oliver Twist." 3. Barkis in "David Copperfield." 4. Dick Swiveller in "Old Curiosity Shop." 5. Sairey Gamp in "Martin Chuzzlewit." 6. Charles Darnay in "A Tale of Two Cities." 7. Mr. Lillyvick in "Nicholas Nickleby." 8. Captain Hawdon in "Bleak House." 9. Sally Brass in "Old Curiosity Shop." 10. Ninetta Crummles in "Nicholas Nickleby." 11. Mr. Pickwick in "Pickwick Papers." 12. Mr. Sapsea in "Edwin Drood." 13. Dora in "David Copperfield." 14. Mrs. Leo Hunter in "Pickwick Papers." 15. Alfred Jingle in "Pickwick Papers." 16. Josiah Bounderby in "Hard Times." 17. Silas Wegg in "Our Mutual Friend." 18. Nathaniel Winkle in "Pickwick Papers." 19. Sam Weller in "Pickwick Papers." 20. Oliver Twist in "Oliver Twist."

Louisiana state university press

CAPTAIN DAUNTLESS by William Bell Clark

The biography of Nicholas Biddle, gallant and audacious officer of the Continental navy. It provides a comprehensive picture of America's first efforts at sea. 400 pages. Illustrated. $4.50

LIBERTY AGAINST GOVERNMENT by Edward S. Corwin

"Should be read by lawyers, judges, would-be statesmen, and all citizens who might be concerned about the decline of man's natural rights."—*The Progressive.* • "A really first-rate piece of illuminating scholarship."—*The Atlantic Monthly.* 210 pages. $3.00

QUEST FOR MYTH by Richard Chase

In this book, Mr. Chase, one of America's outstanding younger critics, treats myth as a matter of aesthetic experience and the imagination. In developing his thesis Mr. Chase surveys significant opinion on myth from classic antiquity to the present.
170 pages. $3.25

THIS GREAT STAGE by Robert B. Heilman

"A searching provocative study."—*Southwest Review.* • "No one can possibly read this book without a greatly improved understanding of 'King Lear'."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.* 339 pages. $3.50

CREOLE FOLK TALES by Hewitt L. Ballowe

"Stories whose vein of humor is as strong as their wisdom."—*Kansas City Star.* • "Truly wonderful yarns and a welcome addition to Americana."—*Springfield Republican.*
258 pages. Illustrated. $3.00

FRANCIS LIEBER by Frank Freidel

"An admirable biography of a distinguished figure in the history of American political thought. It is both scholarly and witty."—*Charles A. Beard.* 445 pages. Illustrated. $4.00

GUNS ON THE WESTERN WATERS by H. Allen Gosnell

A full and accurate treatment of the colorful and important gunboat operations of the Civil War. Mr. Gosnell has written a book which will be eagerly read by anyone even remotely interested in the Civil War or naval history. 273 pages. Illustrated. $6.50

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, 1607-1689 by Wesley Frank Craven

This is Volume I and the third-published of a ten-volume HISTORY OF THE SOUTH. This book begins with the English settlement of the Chesapeake and Carolina areas and studies the forces which in Virginia and Maryland during the middle period of the seventeenth century gave shape to the first distinctive Southern community.
432 pages. $6.00

Order from your bookseller or direct from LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BATON ROUGE 3, LOUISIANA

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stanford's Spring Collection

Strictly Old-Fashioned
EMPIRE ON WHEELS

by RAYMOND W. AND MARY LUND SETTLE

The story of three men, a transportation monopoly, and an exciting era in America's history. "Eminently readable." *San Francisco Chronicle.*

Illustrated $3.50

SAM WARD in the GOLD RUSH

Edited by CARVEL COLLINS

Rough-and-ready reminiscences of a sophisticate's days at the diggings. "A picturesquely written account." *The New Yorker.* Illustrated $3.50

Happier for his Presence

by ANNE ROLLER ISSLER

For the Robert Louis Stevenson fan, a biography of the writer's brief but interesting San Francisco sojourn.

Illustrated $3.50

Travelers West Today
SEQUOIA and KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

by JOHN R. WHITE AND SAMUEL J. PUSATERI

No Western adventure is complete without a jaunt to these wonder spots of the High Sierra. The ideal guide. Illustrated $3.00

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

by HIRAM MARTIN CHITTENDEN

A brand new edition of a perennial favorite, revised by E. C. Cress and I. F. Story. Illustrated $3.50

Wasps with Personality
The WAYS of a MUD DAUBER

by GEORGE D. SHAFER

Here is the saga of Crumple-Wing and her relatives, a delightful account of wasps, with unique pictures.

Illustrated $2.50

At your bookstore

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

REGIONS

(Continued from page 25)

Johnson, Krause, Krug, Kvalheim, Olson, Smith, Sugden, Tellefson, Ubbelohde, and Weber. Of these, the name of Lois Ireland shines out conspicuously. A girl of twenty, she is so extraordinarily gifted not only in the maturity of her conceptions and the poetry of her responses to nature, but also in the solid framework of her designs, that her future seems assured at an age when most beginners are wondering what to do next.

Thomas Craven is author of "Men of Art," "The Story of Painting," and other volumes in the field of art.

Dudes in the Shanties

LORE OF THE LUMBER CAMPS. By E. C. Beck. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1948. 348 *pp.* $3.75.

Reviewed by CARL CARMER

THAT good Michigander E. C. Beck, who published for lovers of folklore back in 1941 his "Songs of the Michigan Lumber Jacks," has now presented the same public with a revised and enlarged edition of his previous book. It is called "Lore of the Lumber Camps," and it includes a lot of exciting new material. Mr. Beck's readers will continue to admire his methods of collecting. When he got around to running down the fine old ballad "On the Banks of the Pamanaw," as he states in his foreword to that song, he and his fellow townsman Fred Bush, who came along to write down the music, "sloshed down the Chippewa River one blustery March day and squinted through snow flurries in search of a grizzled old river hog, Bill McBride, who at seventy-five was snaking some dead-heads out of the river. He came up the bank and from the windward side of a winter-worn corn-shock sang the song. . ."

This volume contains many of the old favorites of American shanty boys —"The Alphabet Song," "The Jam on Gerry's Rocks," "Jimmy Whelan," "A Shantyman's Life," and so on. It also holds many a song whose origins were on the countless little rivers of Michigan, songs of the Tittabawassee, the Tobacco, Napanee, the Two-Hearted River, the Thunder Bay River, and the Bad.

This is a valuable collection, and I have only one quarrel with Mr. Beck with regard to his selections. He has included, as if they were folk songs, various literary endeavors by literary ladies and even by such a well-known and sophisticated rhymester as Douglas Malloch. Here may be found side by side with authentic songs of folk derivation, a sentimental piece called "Longing," by Lizzie Langworthy Connine, and a synthetic ballad entitled "The Red Light Saloon," which won for its author, Judge George Angus Belding, of Dearborn, first prize in the Detroit Writers Club contest of 1946; a sentimental recitation entitled "The Kid" and "Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door" from Edward Harrigan's famous "The Mulligan Guard's Surprise."

Some of these, I suppose, are in a sense lore of the lumber camps since they are poems written by certain individuals about lumber-camp life, but they come as a disappointment to the folklore enthusiast, a disappointment which grows into real annoyance when he discovers that Mr. Beck has included some dance jingles sent on to him from Possum Poke, Georgia, by a former Governor of Michigan, Chase Osborne, who before his death retired to a spot in the Deep South, far from the haunts of the "road monkey and the whistlepunk."

When a man who has "tree sap in his veins instead of blood" comes upon such synthetic folk materials as "The Old Cass" ("written by that verse-maker of some distinction Henry Dodge"), or Rona Morris Workman's "Six Whistles," a sort of literary "Jam on Gerry's Rocks," or W. H. Drummond's "Wreck of the Julie Plant," or the dialect recitation "Ole from Norway," he is likely to think that the dudes have at last invaded the shanties and the weeks of one-day-of-turkey-and-six-days-of-hash are no more.

Carl Carmer, co-editor of the Rivers of America Series, is author of "Songs of the Rivers of America," "Stars Fell on Alabama," "Listen for a Lonesome Drum," and a number of other books.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 789)

A. COMFORT:
ON THIS SIDE NOTHING

The only genuine racial idea which I am ready to swallow is this one—not that God chose us*, but that we chose humanness. . . . If we stay human and disobey we shall live, but the soul that obeys and conforms and delegates, it will die.

*The Hebrew race.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Mud-Pie" Tenant

THE VALLEY BELOW. By Alice Marriott. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1949. 243 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by JOSEPH A. BRANDT

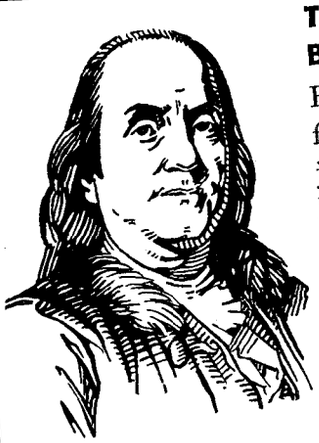
THE rent was only five dollars a month. The house was well worth it, as Alice Marriott discovered when she tried to move in. It was adobe—a "mud pie"—somewhat the worse for long neglect, and it had not one, but three front doors, one for each room of the house. Squatters in the form of wild bees and rats with long tails had possession. The pump, when it worked, produced copious quantities of mud and sand but little water.

But it was a home in the country, near enough to San Ildefonso Pueblo where Miss Marriott was interviewing Maria, the famous pottery maker, to make it convenient, and close enough to Santa Fe to allow for grocery shopping. And had the house been any different at the start, Miss Marriott and her artist friend Martha would not have had such hilarious adventures nor would they have come to know their Spanish and Indian neighbors so well; and we might not have had this thoroughly amusing and charming record of both.

A Spanish neighbor with the magnificent name of Maclovio came to the rescue. The bees were destroyed with cyanide and the beautiful honeycombs underneath the kitchen floor had to be thrown away. Gradually and hysterically the house began to be livable, although the stoves never ceased being a daily adventure. And, as with most houses, it was soon outgrown, thanks to a growing pottery collection. Maclovio started to dig the trench for the foundation of the new room to be built in front of the house and in typical Spanish style, dug it inside the line Martha had made to mark the dimensions, instead of outside. This was the first and only rift with the neighbors, for Miss Marriott and Martha decided the part of wisdom was to employ a contractor to build the room, although Rosa and her aunt from the Nambe Pueblo came to do the plastering (which is a woman's work in the Spanish-Indian country) and build the fireplace.

Miss Marriott writes of all these adventures with great good humor and verve. And the adventures lead to increasingly closer contact with the Spanish and Indian neighbors. I know of no book on the Southwest which reveals so warmly or so understandingly how the Spaniard or "native" lives, as does Miss Marriott's. North of Santa Fe most of the population is

Books for Spring



The Autobiography of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Edited by Max Farrand. This is the first authoritative edition of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. Prepared from four existing texts of the work, it embodies what are believed to be Franklin's final revisions and intentions. Published in coöperation with the Huntington Library. $2.50
238 pages.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S MEMOIRS

Edited by Max Farrand. A parallel four-text edition of Benjamin Franklin's memoirs. Published in coöperation with the Huntington Library. 462 pages. $12.50

NEW WORLD LITERATURE

Tradition and Revolt in Latin America, by Arturo Torres-Rioseco. A critical survey of the literature of South America, Central America, and Mexico, for readers interested in memorable literary achievements outside their own English-speaking world. The author traces the evolution from colonial to modern times. Examples presented in Spanish and Portuguese in the text and in English translation in the notes. 260 pages. $3.75

NORSE DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA

By Edward Reman; edited by Arthur G. Brodeur. An experienced seaman and navigator, places the eleventh-century landings of the Vikings in America at newly determined locations. He bases his conclusions on evidence found in the Old Norse sagas and on findings of recent climatological studies. 220 pages. $3.50

ANDERSEN-SCUDDER LETTERS

Edited by Jean Hersholt. Letters between Hans Christian Andersen and his American editor and publisher, Horace Elisha Scudder. Includes first-hand information about nineteenth-century publishing. 212 pages. $7.50

YUGOSLAVIA

Edited by Robert J. Kerner. An objective study of the history, politics, and culture of the largest Balkan state. Ninth in the United Nations Series. 584 pages. $6.50

CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES

A Geographical Dictionary, by Erwin G. Gudde. Presents the story of more than 5,000 geographical names of California. 427 double-column pages. $10.00

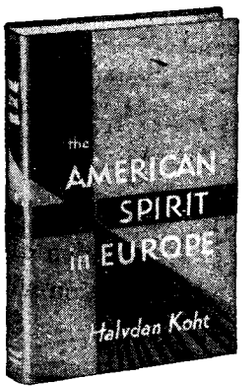
At your bookstore

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS · Berkeley 4, California

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IN EUROPE

A survey of transatlantic influences
By HALVDAN KOHT



The leading historian of contemporary Norway describes our impact on European life and thought over a period of 150 years in this important book. $3.75

CHANGING PATTERNS *in* AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Who are we and what is the meaning of American life today? Five distinguished scholars seek the answer. $2.50

Preface by Robert E. Spiller

THE CONTEMPORARY SCENE
Dixon Wecter

THE PATTERN OF LITERATURE
F. O. Matthiesson

SCIENCE AND HUMANITY
Detlev W. Bronk

THE HERITAGE OF IDEALISM
Brand Blanshard

NEW FORMS FOR OLD FAITH
George F. Thomas

THE SPANISH STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE *in the Conquest of America*

By LEWIS HANKE

The conflict of men and ideas in the Spanish conquest, graphically described by a distinguished historian of Latin America. $3.50

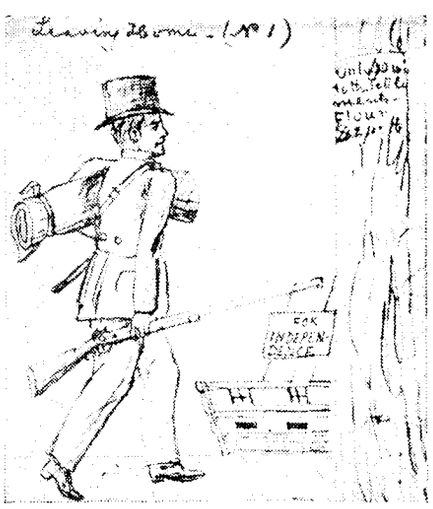
At all book stores

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS

either Spanish or Indian. Poverty is the rule, not the exception. Yet the Spaniard is almost invariably a land owner. However small his plot of ground, it is almost always called a *ranchito*. And however sparingly the house may be furnished (the younger generation tends to go in for Sears Roebuck suites), it is always spotlessly clean. The care of water which the Spaniard learned from the Indian is a rite and every land owner must take his turn on the irrigation ditches. The Spaniard watches the amount of snowfall on the distant twin Truchas peaks with an interest far more devout than does the skier, for there the story will be told whether the coming summer will bring with it drought.

So the life of the two Olympian ladies, struggling against odds to create a livable home in the valley, inevitably blends with the life of the neighbors. When the widower Maclovio's daughter Cristina married, it was Miss Marriott he asked to join him in giving the "bridy" away. When Mrs. Romero cut her hand, it was to the writer and the artist she came for first aid. The Siamese cats furnished endless entertainment for the children of the valley.

With the skill and warmth of a brilliant novelist, Miss Marriott brings to intimate life an unknown part of the American world. One can well understand, after reading "The Valley Below," her uncanny genius as an ethnologist as revealed in "The Ten Grandmothers" and "Maria" (of whom there are some candid literary snapshots in the book). Despite her many gifts, her real forte may be the short story, if the painfully subtle short story which is the next to the last chapter in the book, "The Penitent One," is indicative of her power. Nothing has ever been written about the mysterious Penitentes which is so moving, so explanatory. A scholar who is both literary and humane, Miss Marriott may well be destined to wear the mantle of the late Mary Austin.



—*From "Gold Rush."*

The pen sketches by Miss Lefranc (Margaret Schoonover, the artist) are a fitting companion to Miss Marriott's literary charm.

Joseph A. Brandt, former president of the University of Oklahoma and of Henry Holt and Co., publishers, is author of "Toward the New Spain."

Regional Notes

GOLD RUSH: The Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff, 1849-1851, edited by Georgia Willis Read and Ruth Gaines. Columbia University Press. $10. Never in the history of the world has there been such an articulate body of pioneers as the argonauts of '49. They sang ho for California with an Ames shovel in one hand and a pen in the other. A. B. Hulbert's bibliography for six years of goldhunting contains nearly 400 titles of original narratives. It is remarkable how many of the best of them, like Sarah Royce's and Pancoast's, have been published in our own time. And no purer gold ever came out of California quartz than this the most recent of all of them, the work of a middle-aged Government draughtsman who threw up a comfortable job and left wife and children to join a fortune-hunting company. The spring of 1849 found him packing freight and breaking mules at St. Joe on the Missouri frontier; after a world of adventure and hardship, late October saw his company safely over the Sierra Nevada and near the Sacramento, having covered 2,061 miles in 120 days. While bearing the brunt of labor and anxiety for the expedition, he had kept a minute journal and made a large number of graphic drawings.

No book better indicates the arduous difficulties and frequent dangers of the Forty-niners' march. It was not a lark; it was heat, cold, cholera, dysentery, hunger, scurvy, bad water, worry about Indians, panthers, forage, and accidents, quarrels, exhaustion, and homesickness. Bruff tells how companies which set out with fine animals, ample stores, and smiling faces turned into "scattered, broken, selfish stragglers, dusty in face and dress, and many of them thin with hunger as well as anxiety." He tells, too, of California gulches barren of gold, and prospectors committing suicide from disappointment. Into this finely printed, 800-page book the editors have brought the best

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

narrative sections of Bruff's work as previously issued in two volumes (now out of print), with the best drawings, and they have given us their invaluable notes.

—ALLAN NEVINS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF CAROLINA: Selected Addresses and Papers by J. Rion McKissick, edited by Frank H. Wardlaw. University of South Carolina Press. $3. This is a collection of the memorabilia of a college president who earned and held the respect of his students for the nine years (1935-44) during which he headed the University of South Carolina. In 1942 they gave him a bicycle. This very book is largely the product of student donations. Dr. McKissick graduated from the college he later headed and then studied law at Harvard. From 1905 to 1913 he was a newspaperman, chiefly on the *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* along with Henry Sydnor Harrison and Douglas S. Freeman, and his reminiscences of this period are enjoyable. Then he resigned to take up the law, but instead returned to newspaper work in his home state. He became dean of the School of Journalism at USC and then president of the university. The present compilation is designed for those who during his incumbency felt the kindly impress of a winning personality along with the skill of a capable administrator.

—JOHN T. WINTERICH.

NORTHWEST BOOKS: First Supplement. A Bibliography of Northwest Writing, 1942-1947. University of Nebraska Press. $4. This valuable bibliographical tool is a guide to recent books which have appeared in the Northwest region or are typical of the Northwest. Edited by Rufus A. Coleman, of Montana State University, it contains more than 1,000 reviews of over 600 books with biographical data on their authors. There is also a selected magazine bibliography. The present volume carries on a study made first in 1933 and repeated in 1942 under the sponsorship of the Inland Empire Council of Teachers of English.

HAWAIIAN LEGENDS IN ENGLISH: An Annotated Bibliography, by Amos P. Lieb. University of Hawaii Press. $2. From one of the youngest of American university presses (it was established in September 1947) and the only one outside the continental United States comes this comprehensive bibliography of published translations and retellings of Hawaiian myths and legends in England. Dr. Lieb prefaces this valuable work with an historical and critical study of the more important translations.

There's no such thing as a "university press book"

▶ At least no sure way of picking out a UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS book except by the name on the back. They just aren't typed. Scholarly? Yes, basically; but beyond that, *diversity* is the pattern.

Tomes? No. Big books? *Yes.* FREEDOM'S FERMENT *by Alice Felt Tyler ($6.50).* "Big and well written . . . a grand book from first page to last."—*Stewart Holbrook.* THE DOCTORS MAYO *by Helen Clapesattle ($3.75).* A bestseller by anybody's count (more than 100,000 copies sold) and one of the *great* American biographies.

Big little books? SOCIAL FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA *by Cora Du Bois ($2.00).* Of this book the *Christian Science Monitor* says, "This book is less than 100 pages long . . . the forces it confronts with so much vision will help to mold the next 100 years."

Experimental theater PARABLES FOR THE THEATER *by Bertolt Brecht ($3.50).* "One of the major dramatists of our time, his work deserves a wide audience."—*Theatre Arts.* TOO MANY THUMBS *by Robert Hivnor ($2.50).* "A delightful fantasy built about a significant idea." —*Joseph Warren Beach.*

Literary criticism FORMS OF MODERN FICTION, *edited by William Van O'Connor ($4.50),* and HOGARTH'S LITERARY RELATIONSHIPS *by Robert E. Moore ($3.75).*

Novels? No new ones as yet but two reprints this spring—THE ADVENTURES OF LINDAMIRA, edited by *Benjamin Boyce ($3.00),* a rare 18th-century romance, and EARLY CANDLELIGHT *by Maud Hart Lovelace* in a Minnesota Territorial Centennial Edition *($2.75).*

No mysteries? On the contrary, "one of the neatest stories of detective work ever put on record," according to *Lewis Gannett,* is THE MYSTERY OF "A PUBLIC MAN" *by Frank Maloy Anderson ($3.75).* "Read the book. You shouldn't miss it."—*J. G. Randall, Saturday Review of Literature.*

Travel and Adventure? American "know-how" and its tribulations in a little known country are depicted with dry humor in AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN AFGHANISTAN *($5.00)* Of SOUTH AMERICA REDISCOVERED *by Tom B. Jones ($4.00), Ybarra* says in the *New York Times:* "A delightful picture of distant lands, painted at a time when they were largely unknown beyond their borders." *The London Times Literary Supplement* says of LAND OF THE DACOTAHS *by Bruce Nelson ($3.75):* "Mr. Nelson's book should not be missed by any reader who enjoys a perfect combination of travel, adventure and history."

For the specialist TRENDS IN STUDENT PERSONNEL WORK, *edited by E. G. Williamson ($5.00),* MAGNA CARTA, *1300-1629, by Faith Thompson ($6.50),* and JAPAN'S ECONOMY IN WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION *by Jerome B. Cohen ($7.50).* We have hundreds of other books for specialists by specialists from anthropology to zoology.

▶ This ad is the merest sampling of the categories. Should you want to catch a fish or a butterfly, gather mushrooms, plant a garden, deal with a temper tantrum or explain the "facts of life" to Junior we can help you. Send a postcard and we will be glad to send you a complete descriptive catalog.

At all bookstores

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS

Minneapolis 14

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Look to the Southwest

FOR NEW SPRING BOOKS

SIMON BOLIVAR

By Gerhard Masur

"The best biography of Simon Bolivar which has yet appeared in any language. . . ."—*N. Y. Times Book Review.*

"A thoughtful study of the life and character of the South American liberator . . . making him a believable human being."—*The New Yorker.*

"Dreams and glory, rejection and humiliation, all woven into the great pattern of South American history. It is a grand story, superbly told."—*Chicago Tribune.*

$6.50

NEW MEXICO VILLAGE ARTS

By Roland F. Dickey

A stimulating, intimate introduction to the folk arts and crafts most characteristic of the land. With 16 full color plates and 55 black and white drawings by Lloyd Lózes Goff. **$7.00**

FLUTE OF THE SMOKING MIRROR

By Frances Gillmor

A book-length portrait of the prehistoric Aztec poet-king, Nezahualcoyotl, and his fabulous career as warrior, philosopher, and capricious lover. **$4.00**

NAVAHO WEAVING

By Charles Avery Amsden

A revised edition of this weavers' "Bible," covering techniques and history. Seven color plates and 116 black and white demonstrate the stunning patterns. To be published June 15. **$10.00**

The University of New Mexico Press

Albuquerque

Science. *The specialized scientific treatise, according to the Kerr Report, is usually published in a learned journal, which suggests in turn that university press books in the fields of science often take the form of popularizations (a conspicuous exception being a monumental volume of over 1,100 pages called "The Chemistry of Penicillin," recently issued by Princeton). Two such books for the layman have recently been published by Yale and Rutgers. The first of these, a fascinating account of the notable contributions made to medical science by non-scientists, is reviewed below by a distinguished bacteriologist and former dean of the Yale Medical School. The second offers a fresh view of what may be a psychosomatic condition—allergy—which has received an increasing amount of attention recently from the medical and lay worlds*

Contributions from Non-M. D.'s

DISCOVERERS FOR MEDICINE. By William H. Woglom, M.D. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1949. *229 pp.* $3.75.

Reviewed by
STANHOPE BAYNE-JONES, M.D.

IN THESE days everyone recognizes that scientific knowledge is a pool from which scientists, amateurs, and practitioners of any art may draw portions for their purposes, and into which in turn their discoveries flow. It is not remarkable that the science and practice of medicine participate in this cycle. It is remarkable, however, that anyone should suggest, as does the author of this book, that no physician need "feel humiliated" because "medicine has profited by contributions from those outside its domain." Indeed, the domain of medicine, sometimes called "the mother of the sciences," is as broad as all human experience. The informed physician appreciates that his knowledge has its origins in folklore and in the discoveries of men working in all fields of science, from atomics to zoology. It is true that the physician has often been slow to utilize old lore and new discoveries, showing a conservatism in the long run beneficial to his patients. But he has eventually applied discoveries of others in his professional practice, in addition to making discoveries himself. No one understands this better than Dr. Woglom, so I am quite willing to accept the "for" in his title not as naive but provocative.

The introduction contains brief references to at least twenty discoveries of outsiders contributing to medicine, while the preface informs us that "the omission of Pasteur and the Curies from the account that follows is due to no oversight. They have already had their hour on page and screen." Hours for page, and possibly screen, are then provided in twelve interesting and entertaining chapters. The commonly known facts are used as a framework for decoration by the author with a varied array of historical sketches and curious and pictorial anecdotes that the author has assembled with searching scholarship.

Dr. Woglom's style is occasionally jocular, but never descends to the hackneyed vulgarity of overdramatization of medical heroes and medical achievement. Occasionally, he adds to a chapter some physiology for the layman and information suitable for a health column. He rarely compromises with proper technical langauge, but is always understandable.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales and his discovery of the blood pressure, about 1730, by inserting glass tubes into the arteries and veins of animals is described with a wealth of related material. The author notes that Hales, who lived at the Teddington parsonage not far from Strawberry Hill, was called by Horace Walpole "a poor, good, primitive creature," "a description vastly more revealing of the celebrated dilettante than of his neighbor." Lavoisier's work on respiration is told in the setting of the developing ideas of chemistry and physics, and the French Revolution. Withering's application of the folklore of foxglove to the treatment of dropsy and heart disease is developed as a vivid portrait of the physician and the shadowy forms of the vague and indistinct heroes of unwritten history. The same is shown to be true of Jenner's work on vaccination against smallpox, with its dairy-farm origin and the emergence of the sturdy Britisher Benjamin Jesty. The develop-

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment of the laryngeal mirror by Manual Garcia, the singing teacher who wished to see how vocal chords worked to make notes; the catheterization of the Eustachian tube leading from the pharynx to the middle ear to equalize pressures; Benjamin Franklin's invention of bifocal lens for improvement of spectacles, and the romance of quinine are described with a large amount of quaint detail and shrewd comment. The story of the solving of the mystery of milk sickness, due to poisoning from snakeroot, starts with the death of Nancy Hanks and carries through to the practical elimination of the disease by application of the experience of farmers. Of particular importance are the chapters on Roentgen's discovery and use of X-rays, Metchnikoff's work on phagocytosis not only as a protection against invading bacteria but as a scavenging operation in the body, and the illuminating study of the monk Gregor Mendel and his observations on heredity in plants, which formed the basis for a modern science of genetics untrammeled by political and economic philosophy.

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones is president of the Joint Administrative Board of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Psychological Sniffle

ALLERGY. By Harry Swartz. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. 1949. 210 *pp.* $2.75.

Reviewed by
HAROLD A. ABRAMSON, M.D.

ONE of the chief virtues of Dr. Swartz's new book is the emphasis it places on the fact that the isolation of special fields of science is only superficial and that the boundaries between are unreal. In the field of allergy at the present time, it seems to this reviewer, one cannot go too far in merging the scientific disciplines; morever, it is only by merging kindred disciplines that medical practices can be satisfactorily integrated.

A second notable merit of the volume is that it includes a reasonable discussion of the patterns of personality. The field of allergy has suffered to a great extent because of the reluctance of certain of its pioneers to acknowledge that the study of the personality of the allergic patient is of great importance. Fortunately, however, in recent years the American College of Allergists has taken the lead in this direction and has actively promulgated the role of the unconscious as a dynamic factor affecting

Syracuse Books of Distinction

Philosophy in Literature
By JULIAN L. ROSS
Discusses philosophy and literature, their influence upon each other, in such a way that the basic concepts become a key to further reading. $3.00

The Gentleman in America
By EDWIN HARRISON CADY
A literary study in American culture showing the pattern in the emergence of our attitudes toward the idea of what constitutes a gentleman. $3.00

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY PRESS

May–June
THE PLATONISM OF SHELLEY
A STUDY OF PLATONISM AND THE POETIC MIND
By James A. Notopoulos $7.50
* * * *
FAINT CLEWS and INDIRECTIONS
Hitherto unpublished manuscripts of Walt Whitman and letters from his family.
Clarence Gohdes and Rollo G. Silver, Eds. $5.00
* * * *
MELVILLE'S USE OF THE BIBLE
By Nathalia Wright $3.50
FOLK-SONGS OF VIRGINIA
By Arthur Kyle Davis, Jr. $4.00
—(PUBLISHED)—
SYMBOLIC PERSONS IN THE MASQUES OF BEN JONSON
By Allan H. Gilbert $6.00
SWEDEN PLANS FOR BETTER HOUSING
By Leonard Silk $4.00
DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

The President: Office and Powers
by EDWARD S. CORWIN . . . 576 pages . . . $6.75
Completely revised edition of a famous definitive study by the McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Emeritus, Princeton University. Brought up to end of 1947. 100 pages of new material.
FROM FOREWORD BY ARTHUR KROCK: This book is a thorough review of the presidential power, and its scope is as broad as the subject. Professor Corwin has labored successfully to produce, not a tract for the times, not a campaign history of the executive office, but one of those rare historical treatises that open the past to the enlightened scrutiny of the wide future.
HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MODERN WORLD
by ARTHUR NORMAN HOLCOMBE . . . 170 pages . . . $3.75
The proposed International Bill is compared with our own Constitutional Freedoms by Dr. Holcombe, Professor of Government at Harvard University—widely recognized for his scholarly plans for a world community.
CONSERVATISM IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY
by LEONARD WOODS LABAREE . . . 189 pages . . . $3.75
Examines the influence of conservative forces in American Colonies for a better understanding of our early history and present-day society.
THE PABST BREWING COMPANY: The History of An American Business
by THOMAS C. COCHRAN . . . 464 pages (illus.) . . . $5.00
First volume of the Business History Series examines a firm's 100-year-old record of technology, marketing and business leadership.
THE MEDICI BANK: Its Organization, Management, Operations and Decline
by RAYMOND de ROOVER . . . 113 pages (illus.) . . . $4.00
Historical analysis of banking during the formative period of modern business institutions. Second volume of Business History Series.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS 22 WASHINGTON SQ. NEW YORK, 3, N. Y.

CANDIES
FAMOUS OLD VIENNESE RECIPES
Handmade by European experts, using finest ingredients only. Unusual taste thrill, beautifully boxed, perfect for that special gift, for only $1.40 per box plus postage. Order today. Send check or money order to
Cosmopolitan Candies, Metuchen 2, N. J.

25% OFF ALL BOOKS
Order ANY book of ANY publisher and DEDUCT 25% IN ADVANCE from publisher's price. (No text or technical books.) Just tell us you will buy 4 books within year. All original publisher's editions. Shipment same day. Add 15¢ per book for handling and postage. Order today or write for details.
BONUS BOOK CLUB, Inc., Dept. SR-1, 43 West 27th Street, New York City 1

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Readable and Informative Books

from the
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESS

LABOR RELATIONS AND FEDERAL LAW

An Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Labor Policy Since 1947

DONALD H. WOLLETT

In this book Mr. Wollett provides the reader with a touchstone based on past experience which will serve to test the wisdom of future labor legislation. It is imperative reading for all persons who would evaluate intelligently the actions of their congress on this vital issue. May. *$3.00*

THE WOLF AND THE RAVEN

Totem Poles of Southeastern Alaska

VIOLA E. GARFIELD and LINN A. FORREST

Like the pyramids and hieroglyphs, the totem poles are vivid testimony to man's never-resting urge for creative expression of himself and his lineage. The author's elucidation of the mythology and symbolism behind this most extraordinary of American art forms captivates the imagination. 67 half-tones. *$3.00*

COMMUNISM AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The Record of the Tenure Cases at the University of Washington. **$1.50**

HENRY JAMES AND THE EXPANDING HORIZON

OSBORN ANDREAS

A refreshing, new analysis which will delight the Jamesian scholar and appeal to the humanist concerned about man's inhumanity to man. James's brilliance as a writer has long been acknowledged, but never before has the essence of his philosophical thinking been so clearly demonstrated through study of his chosen situations and conflicts. *$3.50*

ESSENTIALS OF LIBEL

A Handbook for Journalists

PAUL P. ASHLEY

By using this book as a fingertip reference to supplement a basic knowledge of the law of libel, all those concerned with the dissemination of printed information to the public will be able to perform their tasks better and without jeopardizing their careers. *$1.50*

At All Bookstores

SEATTLE 5

the allergic syndromes. Dr. Swartz emphasizes the psychologic throughout his work and he initiates his discussion by bringing out the possibility of using the conditioned reflex to explain certain psychologic effects on the allergic state.

On the debit side, however, is the at times dogmatic position on the immunologic and therapeutic matters where, perhaps, definiteness had better not be employed at this time because of lack of evidence. A few examples will suffice. In connection with his discussion of the cause of asthma, the author denies that the smooth muscles of the bronchi are involved, but ascribes the asthma entirely to the swelling of the mucous membranes lining the bronchial tubes. It is quite true that there usually is some swelling of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes but smooth muscle spasm in bronchial asthma does also occur. Again, in explaining wheezing, he says that the accumulation of moisture and bubbling should be considered typical of asthmatic breathing. The typical wheezing rales of acute bronchial asthma are not at all accompanied by bubbling. One wonders where this information came from!

Dr. Swartz takes a somewhat daring stand on the antihistamanic drugs which have received so much publicity. He states, "The antihistamines are without doubt, the most important and most effective drugs known to allergy for uses adjunct of specific treatments. Their action is greater and more prolonged than that of the sympathomimetic drugs, their side effects are of a totally different variety." This statement, the reviewer believes, is certainly not representative of national opinion. It is well known that the antihistamines are important in only special cases and types of allergy, that they are *usually contraindicated* in asthma, and that their action is not greater and not more prolonged than all of the sympathomimetic drugs like epinephrine and ephedrine. Indeed, the sympathomimetic drugs like epinephrine and ephedrine are still the basic drugs for use in the treatment of the allergic state.

Somewhat one-sided is Dr. Swartz's selection of names for mention as those who have made important contributions to allergy. Such important pioneers as Ratner, Rackemann, Peshkin, Urbach, Black, and Wittich are never referred to in his pages. In general, however, the book will be acceptable to those who wish to have a detailed, though at times, non-critical treatment of the difficult subject of allergy from the present-day point of view.

Dr. Harold A. Abramson is associate physician for allergy at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, consulting physician for allergy, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., and assistant professor of physiology at Columbia University.

Chlorophyll, etc.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN PLANTS, edited by James Franck and Walter E. Loomis. Iowa State College Press. $7. This symposium by leading authorities in the field, produced under the sponsorship of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, brings together the latest available information on "the world's most important chemical reaction." Included are progress reports of the most recent advances in studies of plastic structure, plant pigments, quantum efficiency, fluorescence of chlorophyll, and the use of radioactive isotopes in determining the paths and the immediate products of photosynthesis and chemosynthesis.

The Criminal Record

The Saturday Review's Guide to Detective Fiction

Title and Author	*Crime, Place, and Sleuth*	*Summing Up*	*Verdict*
A WREATH FOR RIVERA *Ngaio Marsh* (Little, Brown: $2.75)	Accordion-player in London orchestra killed before cafe crowd, including Roderick Alleyn, who, with B'rer Fox, takes over sinuous and perplexing case.	Drum-playing duke, dope-drenched band leader, fortune-hunting victim and shoals of odd fish set off expertly plotted baffler.	Good
THE DEED IS DRAWN *Barber & Schabelitz* (Scribner's: $2.50)	Murders in 5th Ave. millionaire's mansion imperil life of sketching-sleuth Kit Storm, but he and Detective Shand snare subtle slayer.	Clue-carrying drawings add artistic tang to well-bred, well-wrought, emotional, suspenseful — and slightly long-drawn-out puzzler.	Entertaining

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Intelligence method as wartime experience taught us it should be practised.

From his pages emerges a picture of the extraordinarily difficult science which proper Intelligence work must be to be practised by those who have, in Kent's language, "the best in professional training, the highest intellectual integrity, and a very large amount of worldly wisdom," and who are the "most competent students this country possesses."

Benjamin R. Shute is a member of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. During World War II he served as consultant to the Secretary of War assigned to the Intelligence Division in Washington and overseas.

Freedom-Loving Slavs

YUGOSLAVIA. Edited by Robert J. Kerner. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1949. 558 *pp.* $6.50.

Reviewed by HENRY C. WOLFE

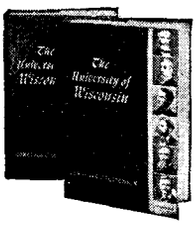
YUGOSLAVIA is in the headlines these days. Her sensational clash with the Cominform is a source of worldwide speculation. Yet the average American reader, unfortunately, knows little about the south Slav peoples and their long struggle to be independent. "Yugoslavia," ninth title in the United Nations Series of the University of California Press, offers such a reader comprehensive background for the vitally important events unfolding today in the land of Pupin, Tesla, and Mestrovic.

In this impressive volume fifteen American and Yugoslav teachers and writers have collaborated to open up a wide panorama of south Slav history, culture, economics, and politics. Nothing, it would seem, has been overlooked in the way of maps, historical chronology, photographs, notes, bibliography, and index to make the book an essential reference work.

Here in simple and readable form we have the complex history of the south Slavs, their internecine feuds, their long bondage under the Turks and the Hapsburgs, their determined wars to gain freedom. Centuries before the battle of Kosovo the south Slavs inhabited an area that extended from Central Europe almost to the Aegean. After the Turkish tide from

UNIVERSITY OF Wisconsin Press

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN A HISTORY 1848-1925
By MERLE CURTI *and* VERNON CARSTENSEN

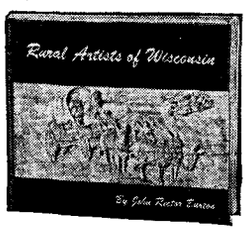


A chapter in the intellectual history of the nation. A factual history of the University itself, it traces the influence of important concepts of American culture on the thoughts and actions of the men responsible for the University, showing how the University has reflected our developing democracy. Illustrated. Volume I, 750 pages, published; Volume II, 650 pages, June 15. Two volumes, $10.00; separately, $6.00

GENESIS OF A MUSIC By HARRY PARTCH

An examination of the character and conventions of our present music, its instruments and scales. Written to stimulate individual investigation and to discourage blind acceptance of inherited philosophies, instruments, and forms. Illustrated. 350 pages, $10.00

RURAL ARTISTS OF WISCONSIN
By JOHN RECTOR BARTON



Short biographies of thirty people, who live on the farms and in the rural communities, are here presented along with their oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and carvings. 110 illustrations, 12 in full color. Illustrated. 200 pages, $5.00

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE or
811 STATE STREET : MADISON 5

THE NEW EBERHART
House of Storm

Murder on a tropical island!
$2.50 at all bookstores, RANDOM HOUSE

Kit Storm's sketches trap a murderer in
THE DEED IS DRAWN
by
BARBER & SCHABELITZ
$2.50 • Scribners

Give To
FIGHT CANCER

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Marching with the Grasses
by Raymond J. Pool
An examination of the grasses and their general social and economic significance to their native regions. Presented in non-technical form. $3.50

Romance and Tragedy in Joseph Conrad
by Walter F. Wright
A study of artistic principles and methods of one of our foremost twentieth-century novelists. $2.75

Northwest Books
by Rufus A. Coleman
For librarians and reference work is this bibliography of books and magazine articles written by northwest region authors 1942-1947. Short reviews and classifications of over 600 books. $4.00

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA PRESS
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just Published!

GERTRUDE STEIN:
FORM AND INTELLIGIBILITY
By ROSALIND S. MILLER
Containing the previously unpublished Radcliffe mss. of Gertrude Stein
15% discount to college libraries **$3.50**
The Exposition Press 154 Nassau St. New York 7

We Can Publish Your Book Now!

In *The New York Times* Book Section, Harvey Breit emphasized the fact that "publishers lists are growing smaller, tighter" and that "fewer critical essays...fewer scholarly studies" are being published. Because the university presses cannot fill this need, our publishing plan has resulted in the issuance of scholarly volumes and experimental books that might never have achieved deserved publication.

Since 1936, THE EXPOSITION PRESS has been successfully applying specialized production and distribution methods to the publication of the scholarly study, the experimental textbook, the little volume of verse, and the first novel.

We are able to do what the trade or textbook publisher cannot: *we can design, produce, promote, and distribute your book, and show a profit for you after the sale of as few as 600 copies.**

A minimum subsidy applies only to the first edition; subsequent printings are published on straight royalty terms more advantageous for the author than the standard contract recommendations of the Author's League of America.

We place emphasis on special streamlined techniques which cut production costs without affecting the high quality of book design and printing, so necessary to the technical or specialized book which may have a definite but limited sales appeal. A staff of highly skilled and experienced personnel enables us to effect great economies through the use of specialized printing facilities and unusual methods of publicity and distribution.

Faculty members are invited to submit inquiries or manuscripts. Our editors welcome the opportunity to give their careful attention to your manuscript, without reading fee.

Write to Dept. UN for free copies of our 32-page book catalog, and our informational brochure, "We Can Publish Your Book."

** If it is a 64 or 96 pp. book.*

The EXPOSITION Press
154 Nassau Street New York 7, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
Professional Writers
SHORT COURSE
June 6, 7, 8, 9 NORMAN, OKLA.

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

the south receded, the Germanic *Drang nach Osten* came from the north. Consequently the Serbs found themselves fighting for their existence against an enemy as ruthless as the Turks and far more efficient.

This volume rightly includes a chapter on the Yugoslavs of the Moslem faith. The long Turkish occupation of Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina left a psychological heritage which influences Yugoslav thought today and is an integral element of the national outlook.

The contributors to "Yugoslavia" discuss literature, music, agriculture and economics, as well as politics. They point out that the Montenegrins are the tallest people in Europe, study the output of farms, forests, and the Bor mines, record south Slav participation in American history. Dalmatian sailors are said to have been members of Columbus's crew. Croatian and Slovenian missionaries worked among the Indians.

The chapters of the book deal preponderantly with Yugoslavia before the break with the Cominform. But the insight that they give into the history and national psychology of the south Slavs makes that feud logical. And no matter what turn events may take in Belgrade the light that the authors have thrown on Yugoslavia's geographical importance, military and economic potential, and revolutionary dynamics will render more understandable her strategic position in the East-West cold war.

Henry C. Wolfe is author of "The German Octopus" and "The Imperial Soviets." In 1937 he was made an officer of the Order of St. Sava of Yugoslavia.

Oil & Trouble

ARABIAN OIL: America's Stake in the Middle East. By Raymond F. Mikesell and Hollis B. Chenery. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1949. 201 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by DILLON ANDERSON

NO FABLE of ancient Arabia, however fantastic, can compare with many of the fabulous aspects of the simple factual story of oil in Arabia, a saga dating back no further than the mid-Thirties.

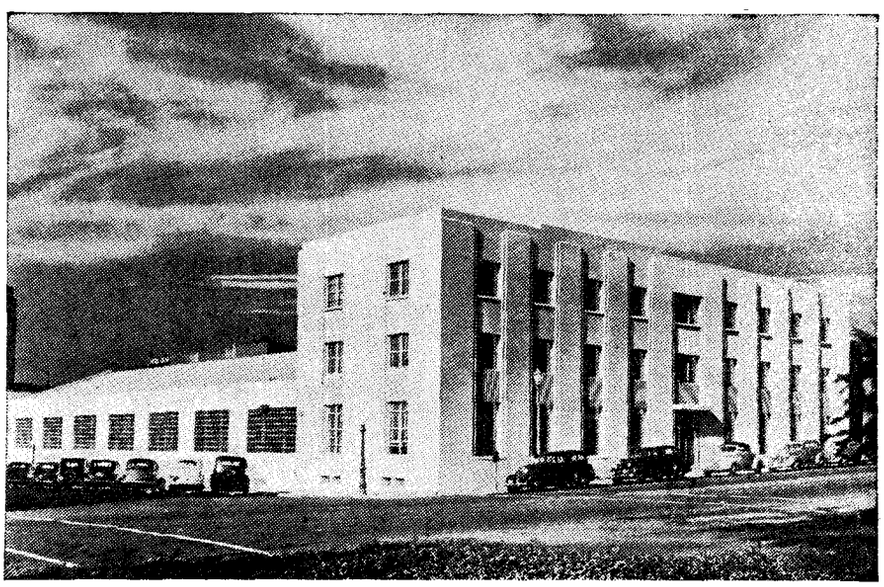
In their compact work (142 pages and fifty-two pages of appended data) Messrs. Mikesell and Chenery have set out in hornbook fashion the essentials of the Arabian oil story and the place where Arabian oil fits in the broader Middle East picture and the world picture as well. Moreover, they point out clearly and concisely the challenging implications of this prodigious development.

As will be apparent from the following compendious statement of some of the salient aspects of the matter described by the authors, this geographically remote subject of oil in Arabia comes very close to home:

(a) In America we are consuming annually about one for every ten barrels of all our known domestic reserves, and about one for every thirty-five barrels of all the known world reserves.

(b) About half of these known world reserves are located halfway around the world in seven countries: Iran, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt, Bahrein, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(c) American companies, operating in the Arabian Peninsula and nearby Bahrein Island, own about one-half of the Middle East reserves.



The University of California Press—"A Western Center of Scholarly Publishing."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(d) Seven private companies (five American, one British, and one Dutch-British) control four out of every five barrels in the known reserves outside the United States.

The foregoing statements relate, of course, only to reserves and the rate of production—but two facets of this many-faceted subject. When it is realized that, in addition, there are the problems growing out of the refining, transportation, marketing, and pricing of petroleum and petroleum products, the exchange and currency problems and the politics and economics of far-away places, and the need for diplomatic or military intervention to protect the foreign holdings of American companies in the event of emergency—when all of these are borne in mind, the infinite complexity of the situation becomes strikingly apparent. Moreover, when it is pointed out that in America we are geared to an oil economy as well as a defense machine powered and lubricated with oil, and that Europe, since the war, is increasing her dependence upon oil with ECA aid, the immediacy of the problem strikes us with appalling force.

In their chapter devoted to the impact of oil on the Arabian economy, the authors disclose a sympathetic acquaintance with the sociological and political aspects within Arabia. Here it is plain that the reader has the benefit of both Mr. Chernery's training and experience as an economist and Mr. Mikesell's foreign service in the Middle East during the Second World War.

When the authors come to deal with the problems arising from the American viewpoint out of the rapidly expanding production in the Middle East, they do a somewhat more complete job of pointing up the problem than they do of suggesting solutions, and this is quite understandable in view of the very deep water in which they find themselves. Recognizing that our American problem is to "provide a proper balance between the conservation of existing reserves and the stimulation of a rate of discovery and production appropriate to meet an emergency in which we might find it necessary to supply our entire needs from domestic sources," the authors approach the problem objectively, and fortunately do not go over the deep end of suggesting the easy route of complete government control. They recognize a circumstance often blithely overlooked by those who would solve all problems by government intervention; namely, "In time of war or other national emergencies, all of our strategic industries at home or abroad undergo a *de facto* nationalization."

The extent to which they recommend government intervention appears to be more or less consistent with the inevitable role of government. They recommend:

(a) The encouragement by our Government of the rapid development of the productive capacity of the Middle East oil potential, including diplomatic assistance to the American oil companies.
(b) The adoption of international agreements providing for the carrying out of recommendations of some character of international commission on a voluntary basis rather than the establishment of a world petroleum authority in or out of the United Nations.
(c) The establishment of a free market for petroleum in the Persian Gulf by the private companies in order to avoid the necessity of international control under some character of world petroleum authority.
(d) Domestic subsidies to encourage exploration and development of new domestic reserves.
(e) The acquisition by the government and the withholding from production of newly discovered reserves.

Some of these matters get into the highly controversial zone; for example, another subsidy, whether direct, to be borne by the American taxpayer, or indirect in the form of high import levies, may or may not be feasible, for one day in America we may get to the bottom of the barrel of the resources of the consumer-taxpayer.

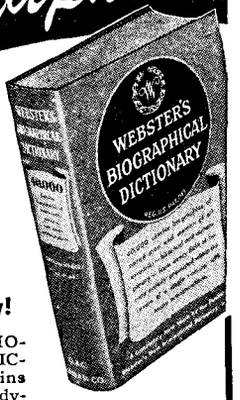
Dillon Anderson, a Houston, Texas, attorney, has studied the Arabian oil situation at first hand.

World Notes

BALKAN VILLAGE, by Irwin T. Sanders. University of Kentucky Press. $4. Received too late for full notice in this issue, this portrait of a Middle Europe community and its people before and after the curtain was lowered is offered by a trained sociologist. Written with understanding as well as authority, this enlightening study of Dragalevtsky, Bulgaria, and what it was like in the 1930's and the 1940's will be given further attention in a forthcoming issue.

THE SOVIET ECONOMY: A Selected Bibliography of Materials in English, by Harry Schwartz. Syracuse University Press. $1.75 *(paperbound) and* $2.25 *(cloth).* Every guide to material from or about the USSR has special interest today, even when it concerns secondary sources, and these selected descriptions of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles in English should contribute significantly to the American scholar's knowledge of the Soviet economy.

ALL IN A SINGLE VOLUME!
40,000 CONCISE Biographies



. . of the World's Famous Men and Women . . . from the Beginning of History to Our Own Times, and from Every Field of Human Activity!

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY contains more than 40,000 ready-reference biographies, with pronunciation of names and all essential facts. Includes scientists, statesmen, rulers, sports stars, explorers, writers, painters, actors, radio personalities, eminent figures from every other field. Prepared by the famous Merriam-Webster editorial staff. A fascinating and valuable source of information for writers, speakers, and readers. 1,730 pages, thumb index. $7.50. At your bookdealer's or from the publishers.

a Merriam-Webster

Prepared by the famous editorial staff of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., 206 Federal St., Springfield 2, Mass.

Buy Give-a-Book Certificates at Your Bookseller

THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY *presents three outstanding new books based on hitherto unpublished manuscripts in its collections for American history and literature.*

MARK TWAIN TO MRS. FAIRBANKS
• Letters from the famous humorist to a woman whose strong influence on Clemens' life and work has never been fully recognized. A correspondence covering the thirty years of Twain's greatest development, from reporter, lecturer, and traveler to famous man of letters. *Edited by* DIXON WECTER. $5.00

LINCOLN AND THE BALTIMORE PLOT, 1861 Taking the reports of Allan Pinkerton and his men, the Lamon papers, and other records, Norma Cuthbert has presented new evidence on this conspiracy in Baltimore on the eve of the Civil War. It reads like a detective story, yet is untouched, documentary history. $3.00

APRON FULL OF GOLD
The Letters of Mary Jane Megquier from San Francisco, 1849-1856. An unusual view of San Francisco during the Gold Rush, by a doctor's wife who ran a boarding house through that turbulent period. With the unfailing dry humor of the down-Easter, this Maine housewife talks of politics, concerts, the price of onions, and newspapers—"men's talk," she calls it, but with a woman's viewpoint. *Edited by* ROBERT GLASS CLELAND, and illustrated with rare prints. $3.50

THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY
San Marino 15 California
at all bookstores.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Conference for Young Writers
July 3–10, 1949
WRITERS' CONFERENCE
July 10–16, 1949
Staff
Andrew Lytle
Stephen Spender Glenway Wescott
Arch Oboler Karl Shapiro
Karl Detzer Harry Shaw
Jeannette Covert Nolan
Fifteen full-payment scholarships plus tuitional scholarships available. Write for folder to
RALPH L. COLLINS, *Director*
Indiana University Writers' Conference
Bloomington, Indiana

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IDEAS ON FILM

Eyewitnessing the World of the 16 mm. Motion Picture

Grass Roots Films

THE myth that all domestic films are made in Hollywood is one that dies hard. The movie industry's prestige is so tremendous that Hollywood has dwarfed and overshadowed all other centers of movie making. Mayor O'Dwyer may court the independent feature producer, New York and Chicago may specialize in the industrial and documentary film, but the tradition persists—the real movies come from Hollywood.

Legends generally contain a kernel of truth. Films have the complexity of an industry allied with the waywardness of an art. Hollywood alone can afford to perfect the machinery and at the same time clip the wings of the art so as to bring the whole process to earth at a commercially profitable level.

The same formula has been followed by the larger industrial film producers, but the other makers of film—often called documentary—eke out a more or less precarious existence with few technical means, an unquenchable desire to experiment, and a revenue which barely makes both ends meet.

Up to now, these factors have effectively limited the scope of film production. Indeed, the two big state production units in the English-speaking world, those of Britain and Canada, have had to shoulder a large part of the pioneering in both subject matter and style. Private units have been left to get along as best they can, and it is greatly to the credit of one or two groups in New York and Los Angeles that they have kept up a courageous independence of approach in the face of so many obstacles.

In the years since the war, new vistas have begun to open to the film of ideas. The university, with a film unit as a service department or part of a department of cinema, is able to tackle subjects for which no funds could be found commercially. And because it is less hampered by close time schedules, it should in the future be a rich seedbed for experiment in new ways of expression through film.

The university film unit grew up, as a rule, to meet the needs of faculty members for visual demonstration materials; or because a state law, as in California, demands that all new teachers have audiovisual training. Today, at least thirty colleges and other institutions of higher education are capable of making their own movies, some of them on quite an ambitious scale. The University of Southern California, for instance, wishing to raise funds for its new Idyllwild School of Music and the Arts, suggested this as a film subject for a master's thesis in cinema. Two of the students thereupon set to work, and the film they produced, "Music from the Mountains," is reviewed in The Film Forum (page 62). It was a cooperative effort on quite an impressive scale. To the Department of Cinema's basic skills, the Fine Arts Department added titles and sets, the Department of Architecture the maps for animated sequences, the Drama Department actors, and the Music Department a score and an orchestra to play it. Thus a great number of people learned to work together and harness their talents as they would have to do in professional film production. However, a university should afford a much freer basis of cooperation and experiment than the commercial studios with their hidebound techniques.

This is, of course, one extreme of the university production scale. Most college films are far less ambitious. In 1948, their average cost amounted to no more than $300 per reel of silent black-and-white film, and $1,300 with sound and color. These more modest films may be just as useful to the colleges which produce them and the communities they serve.

At Pennsylvania State College, for instance, a scientist in the School of Mineral Industries developed a method for taking bubbles out of an oil solution by passing ultrasonic frequencies through it. For only a few dollars he was able to put his experiments on film through the college's motion-picture service. The same university has made films on local government and traffic safety. Syracuse improves the rating of its football team with movie analysis, and also records the diction of each student so that he can more easily improve it. At the University of Minnesota the unit has made "A Report on Donald," a story of how the Speech Clinic aids stutterers and others with speech defects. Southern California is producing a film for the Los Angeles County sheriff's office, and its own Law Department has sponsored another. Subjects range all the way from Nebraska's "Farm Sewage Disposal Systems" to Virginia's "Thomas Jefferson of Monticello."

The list could be continued much farther, and it will grow in length and diversity as still more colleges join in, each with its own local needs, both of campus and community. The university film unit is, of course, not equipped to tackle all subjects and styles, and it may do itself grave damage by being too ambitious, as happened in the well-known case of "Minnesota Document." If, for instance, Princeton had had a film unit, it would have been folly to have intrusted it with the making of the film "Princeton," recently reviewed in the FILM FORUM. This called for a maturity and professional skill not to be expected of fledgling film makers.

None the less, as the universities extend and deepen their training in the cinema, more and more graduates will be available to spread the art over a wider area. In course of time it will take root in every sizable community, providing the services of film to every group that needs to tell its story on the screen. Many regions may then choose to follow the pattern set by the Southern Educational Film Production Service, which, though not a true university film unit, is located at the University of Georgia. On its board are representatives of all the Southern states, so that the film needs of educators, conservationists, resource planners, and many others find a common outlet.

This is a functional use of film which is and will always remain unknown to Hollywood. It is a grass-roots movement which is irresistibly spreading, and the universities are playing a large part in it.

—RAYMOND SPOTTISWOODE.

Vacation Schedule

During the summer months your film editor will be in Europe, where he will report to *SRL* on current film movements, and on the reaction to American films abroad. In his absence, the FILM FORUM will be conducted by the assistant editor, Cecile Starr, who was formerly on the staff of *Film Forum Magazine*, and has had wide experience in the appraisal of 16mm. movies. Miss Starr will also answer readers' inquiries.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

16mm. *Professor Kenneth Macgowan, chairman of the Department of Theatre Art at the University of California at Los Angeles, will be well known to many readers as the producer of a number of outstanding Hollywood pictures, including "Young Mr. Lincoln," "Man Hunt," and "Life Boat." Professor Macgowan was for six years editor of* Theatre Arts *magazine and has published a number of works on the history and the future of the drama.*

Film in the University

THE medieval guilds of scholars, which called themselves universities, would be a bit upset at the idea that the higher learning could include the study of how to make motion pictures. They would be quite as upset, of course, over bookbinding, nursing, horticulture, business administration, forestry, gymnastics, social welfare, stenography, public health, mineralogy, folk dancing, camp leadership, golf, and abnormal psychology. Inevitably, the medieval scholar would be as hostile to making the celluloid book—which is a film—and studying and using the incandescent printing press—which is the motion-picture projector—as monkish copyists of the Renaissance were to the cheap, debased, mechanical imitations of manuscripts turned out by Gutenburg.

But the same impulse that put engineering into the curricula of Harvard and Yale a hundred years ago has slowly forced the motion picture into higher education. The first step was the study and testing and use of educational films. The second was the setting up of producing units in universities, usually in extension divisions. The third and last has been the creation of courses and departments where the skills as well as the theories of film making are taught on the undergraduate level.

Quite a number of educational institutions maintain production units—at least thirty—but only four universities and one school of adult learning teach film making. The four are New York University, the City College of New York, the University of Southern California, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The fifth is the New School for Social Research in New York. In all but one, the motion picture has its own department or its own independent curriculum. In one—UCLA—it is integrated into a department which includes theatre, radio, and television.

Here I am dealing only with UCLA, partly because I am more familiar with its set-up and philosophy, and partly because I believe that in its pattern there may be important educational values.

At UCLA the motion picture and radio are treated as off-shoots of theatre. Teaching and learning begin with the study of theatre through the first two years. Only in the junior and senior years does the student specialize in more theatre or in motion pictures or in radio. The value of this, it seems to me, lies in educational morale and in educational method. The student who is enamored of the golden gawds of Hollywood studios and broadcasting stations is forced back to the fine traditions and values of the ancient and creative theatre. His vision of a Beverly Hills swimming pool as the quick and easy end of film study is dimmed a bit by two years of hard work in theatre history, acting fundamentals, scene building and painting, and workshop production of plays, and a course which gives him a lively sense of the social responsibilities of the man who deals with the minds and emotions of millions of his fellow beings.

In terms of pedagogy, it seems practicable to give the student of film a grounding in the acting, directing, and production of plays, and then teach him the modifications that must be made in terms of film. Thus, the study of theatre—a moral gain—is not an academic waste. Later, he must learn, of course, the special and unique skills, such as photography, editing, animation, writing, and design, which apply only to the motion picture.

Another feature of the UCLA curriculum is not unique. This is moving the student forward from courses in theory to courses in practice. The department gives two motion-picture workshop courses during the regular semesters, and what amounts to two more workshops during the summer session. In these workshops—particularly in the last two—the students go

Victor PRESENTS...

A COMPLETE PRICE RANGE IN 16MM Sound Movie PROJECTORS

SELECT the recommended films you prefer from Film Forum—select the 16mm projector best suited to your personal needs from Victor's wide range. In every Victor model, you find the same world-famous tone clarity . . . matchless picture brilliance . . . dependable Victor performance. Priced as low as $295.00.

FREE FILM INFORMATION ▶

Victor Animatograph Corporation
A DIVISION OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION
Dept. S212, DAVENPORT, IOWA

I will appreciate receiving the information checked below:
_____"Where to Get Films and Film Information"
_____Victor's "At Home" booklet with film suggestions for each member of the family.

NAME_____
STREET ADDRESS_____
CITY AND STATE_____

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through all the practical experiences of film-making. The end-product is not only learning. It is, also, production. The students, guided and implemented by the staff, turn out actual films.

What promise does the work of the University of California and of the other schools where film is taught hold for the future?

Manpower is the first problem, which means teacher-power. The two universities in Los Angeles can and do draw on Hollywood craftsmen for lecturers who give single courses. As the five active schools progress in terms of time and increased efficiency, they will send out—particularly where they have graduate work—men and women who can teach them in new departments.

The producing of teaching films as projects in workshop courses should have a slow but perhaps important effect on the future of visual education. Such films should do something to break the vicious circle that restricts the growth of the motion picture as a vital teaching medium. At present there are not enough projectors in our schools because there are not enough good films to show, and there are not enough good films because there are not enough projectors to make the producing of more films sufficiently profitable. As the universities and their students make more films that can be sold or rented to other schools, they will help—slowly, very slowly, to be sure—to break the vicious circle.

The commercial producers of teaching films may be tempted to look on the producing activities of the universities as unfair competition based on the utilization of free student labor. Instead, they should welcome it as a means of developing a larger market for their own profit. The universities, on the other hand, must be conscious of the future dangers that lie in such competition. As the market for commercial production becomes larger, the universities must channel their efforts towards the making of teaching films that serve special needs. They should turn out films for which there is a limited market, films that are of vital importance, perhaps, but films that could not return their production costs if made in the ordinary way of commerce.

The teaching of film skills in the university is not merely another facet of vocational training; for the making of educational films by its students—in or out of college—can mean a definite contribution to the teaching process in the universities, the high schools, and the elementary schools of our nation.

—KENNETH MACGOWAN.

The Film Forum

UNIVERSITY FILMS

***The Saturday Review's* Weekly Guide to Selected 16mm. Sound Films.**

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The films reviewed this week are fairly representative of college production, though it is worth remembering that personnel is increasing rapidly and changing frequently so that the level of quality is likely to rise a great deal within a year or two.*

MUSIC FROM THE MOUNTAINS

Produced in the Cinema Workshop of the University of Southern California with the aid of a grant from Dennis Morgan. Available from USC., Los Angeles, Calif. In color. (17 mins.)

The genesis of this ambitious college film is briefly sketched in the editorial on page sixty. The director, Wilbur Blume, found himself faced with more than usual difficulties, for it is hard to make a film about something that doesn't exist, and the Idyllwild School of Music and the Arts was barely at the bulldozer stage when this film was undertaken. Moreover, a first film, like a first novel, is apt to be an eclectic bit of work, reflecting the different styles which the author has admired but not yet absorbed.

So it is here. The film opens with a statement of the difficulties confronting a postwar student of the arts—the overcrowding which resulted from the GI Bill of Rights, and the stress on science and commerce to the detriment of the humanities. This part of the film is rather badly shot in an awkward imitation of the realistic style. The next sequence—a sort of musical rhapsody which doesn't add much to the film's story—is cinematically by far the most successful. It contains some very effective visual and musical transitions, and is woven by fine low-key Kodachrome photography into a richly colored tapestry of musical life.

When the film moves out to the Idyllwild Valley, where the School of Music is to be built, it harks back to the Hollywood travelogue style, complete with Jantzen bathing beauties. A rather well-shot sequence in which Idyllwild residents try to extract from the film's unseen commentator an account of just what the project really is, is spoilt by the verbosity of the narration. Indeed, throughout the film, one platitude stumbles on the heels of another, and the narrator mumbles his words almost unintelligibly. The final sequence is a sort of musical paean to the beauties of California, much of it powerfully shot in a series of upward pans along the crests of pine trees, intercut with a youth orchestra playing in what will become the setting of the Idyllwild school. The score, composed by USC. pupils under Miklos Rosza, calls for imposing choral and orchestral resources, is finely conducted and performed, and is an outstanding example of recording for the 16mm. sound track.

If this film bites off rather more than it can chew, it is at least vigorous and ambitious, and is a welcome addition to the small number of music films which are really worth seeing.

THE SAFEST WAY

Sponsored by the American Automobile Association, and produced by Pennsylvania State College. Available from the producer, State College, Pa. In color. (17 mins.)

This is the sort of subject ideally suited to the college film unit: simple, practical, and related to community needs. The film shows how school children in elementary grades should plan the safest route between their homes and school, taking advantage of traffic lights, stop signs, and patrolled crossings. Most of this film is carried in dialogue between a teacher and her pupils, but a large-scale map she draws helps to make the points unmistakably clear.

The film would have been better if the children's answers had been less pat, and if the director's approach had been less solemn and serious. None the less, "The Safest Way" can be strongly recommended for its intended purpose. The color is moderately good, but some of the children's voices are not at all clear even under ideal screening conditions.

PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

Sponsored by the Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and produced by Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. Available from the producer. (18 mins.)

The subject of this film also suits very well the resources of a college film unit, since it is of great local but little national interest. If State College had not produced it, the film would doubtless never have been made. This accident of birth is not, however, an unmixed blessing, for the film is one of the two or three dullest we have ever encountered. The commentary drones along in a melancholy monotone, insipidly presenting us with one fact after another without the slightest regard for their logical connection. The camera is infallibly placed in the position which will reduce each shot to a perfect nullity. The music track, not to be dignified by the name of score, is horrible. Such films were produced in large numbers about twenty-five years ago. Much has happened to the film medium in a generation, but this kind of dinosaur apparently hasn't yet died out.

Penn State has also produced an admirably intentioned film, "Your College," describing the university's services to the state. Unfortunately, it can only be said that this film is twice as long and twice as soporific as that on local government.

—RAYMOND SPOTTISWOODE.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New Recordings

COMPOSITION, PERFORMER, ALBUM NUMBER, NUMBER OF RECORDS	ENGINEERING *Recording Technique, Surface*	PERFORMANCE AND CONTENT
RAVEL: SCHEHEREZADE (Song Cycle), 1903. Susanne Danco; Paris Conservatory Orch., Ansermet. Decca EDA 100 (2)	A superb recording, the voice, medium-close but never muffled, diction extraordinarily clear, the orchestra surrounding the voice.	I'd call this album an outstanding event, though the music is youthful Ravel. Ansermet, Ravel, and Danco in particular make this a moving example of well-presented impressionism.
DEBUSSY: TROIS BALLADES DE VILLON (1910); RAVEL: DON QUICHOTTE A DULCINEE (1932). Martial Singher; CBS Symph., Abravanel. Columbia MM 820 (3 10")	A fine recording, though not the equal of "Scheherezade" above. Voice is close-up, diction ultra-clear, almost too sharp. Orch. is clear but a shade too much in background.	These Debussy songs are from his concentrated, mature period; the Ravel songs are not overly profound, more quickly attractive, what with Spanish dance rhythms. Singher is serious, most musical.
DEBUSSY: PRINTEMPS (1887). Royal Philharmonic, Beecham. RCA Victor DM 1293 (2) *(no album)*	Nicely impressionistic acoustics, adequately live; good rendering of solo instrument sounds emerging from full orch.	Interesting, seldom-heard early Debussy, big, lush, rather slight—but still, far truer music than the mass of similar imitative movie-radio stuff current!
DEBUSSY: PETITE SUITE (arr. Büsser.), 1889. Paris Conservatory Orch., Ansermet. Decca EDA 99 (2)	Similar to the "Printemps" above but with cleaner, sharper highs, better loud passages, more presence. Fine engineer's demonstration recording.	These little pieces have more to them than "Printemps," but Büsser's orchestration is a bit overblown for their "petite" character.
RAVEL: MA MERE L'OYE (MOTHER GOOSE SUITE) Boston Symphony, Koussevitzky. RCA Victor DM 1268 (2) *Comparison:* (SAME) CBS Symph., Barlow. Columbia MX 151 (2)	The new one has wider tonal range, bringing out much tone color; but the prewar Barlow stands up well. It is closer, with more presence, perspective. The new version is rather distant, "narrow."	The old Barlow version is excellently played; I can't see any marked improvement either in interpretation or accuracy in Koussevitzky's. Better try both.

THE COSTUMED INFANTAS AND THE DONS

THE above songs with orchestra will throw some interesting light for you on the familiar automatic coupling of the names Debussy and Ravel. As with many another such pair—Mahler and Bruckner, Mozart and Haydn, Rameau and Lully, Peri and Caccini, Lassus and Palestrina—differences multiply in the hearing. Yes, Ravel as well as Debussy reveled in the short, rich season of impressionism at the turn of the century. But by 1910 each had left this peculiar lushness for sterner stuff and the two took different paths within the Latin area.

Ravel was the neo-classicist, a composer of the dance. His music beats a dance rhythm at every measure from the stateliest of pavanes to the rigaudon and the jota; his inspiration is both courtly and folk-traditional. All of which is anathema to Debussy; he eschews the antique as carefully as it is cultivated by Ravel; his songs avoid the folk like a plague, and even the simple strophic form is not at all to his liking. (Compare the "Don Quichotte" songs with the Villon ballades.) Spain is in Ravel's blood; pure French in Debussy, his only permanently alien tinge from the music of Russia.

The breathtakingly lovely "Scheherezade" songs are earliest Ravel and markedly like the early Debussy, though even this pure, sweet impressionism is touched by the delicately acid harmonies of the later Ravel. "Don Quichotte," at the far end of his career (1932), is the purest anti-Debussy. It sways with the Spanish dance. It evokes a storied past—the gentle, courtly knight here joins that strange troupe of aristocrats, the costumed infantas and the dons who inhabit so much of Ravel's razor-sharp music. Compare the earthy chattering of the women of Paris in the last Villon ballade—an utterly different evocation!

—EDWARD TATNALL CANBY.

CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted for things wanted or unwanted; personal services; literary or publishing offers, unclassified elsewhere; miscellaneous items appealing to a special intelligent clientele; jobs wanted; houses or camps for rent; tutoring; traveling companions; ideas for sale; communications of a decorous nature, opinions (limited to 50 lines). All advertisements must be consonant with the character of the Saturday Review. Ads of a personal nature are limited to an exchange of correspondence. Rates: 25¢ per word; 12-word minimum. Count 2 extra words for Box and Number. Rates for several insertions—52 times 17¢ a word; 26 times 19¢ a word; 13 times 22¢ a word; 6 times 24¢ a word. Full payment must be received fifteen days before publication. We forward all mail received in answer to box numbers and submit postage bills periodically. Mail to be called for at this office will be held 30 days only. Address: Personals Department, The Saturday Review, 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

RECORD MART

CONCERT HALL LIMITED EDITIONS, new records, list available. ELAINE MUSIC SHOP, 9 East 44 St., N.Y.C. 17. CATALOGUE Imported, Domestic Recordings, 10¢ postpaid.

RARE DISCS. Lists. E. Hirschmann, 100 Duncan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKPLATES

FREE CATALOGUE. Several hundred beautiful designs, address "BOOKPLATES," Yellow Springs, Ohio.

OUT-OF-PRINT

ANY BOOK LOCATED. Free 30-page catalogue. We buy books. Send list. MID-WEST BOOK SERVICE, 4301 Kensington, Detroit 24, Michigan.

BOOKFINDERS! Scarce, unusual books quickly supplied, send wants. CLIFTONS, Box 1377, Beverly Hills, California.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS found quickly. Send Wants, no obligation, free catalogue. COAST BOOKFINDERS. Box 1886, Los Angeles 46, Calif.

REGISTER YOUR OUT-OF-PRINT BOOK WANTS with me for efficient, inexpensive service. NATHAN SIMONS, 3440 Gates Place, N.Y.C. 67.

OUT-OF-PRINT or HARD-TO-FIND BOOKS supplied. Write stating "Wants." No obligation. OPAL'S BOOK SERVICE, Westbury, N.Y.

SEARCH SERVICE for non-fiction on your want. BOOKMAILERS, Dept. S, 330 W. 89 St., N.Y.C. 24.

BACK NUMBERS

BACK NUMBER MAGAZINE SPECIALISTS. Established 1889. ABRAHAM'S MAGAZINE SERVICE, 56 East 13 St., N.Y.C.

BACK NUMBER MAGAZINES—over a million in stock. Large supply of Geographics. Prices quoted immediately. Orders filled in 48 hours. "BACK NUMBER" WILKINS, Box 247, Dept. PR, Danvers, Mass.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES 1888-1949. Any issue. Periodical Service, Box 327-SR, Swarthmore, Pa.

BOOKS

BOOKS ON THE EAST: China, Japan, Siam, Burma, Malaya, India, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, the South Seas. We are now working on Catalogue 133—all Asia. Established 1920. ORIENTALIA, Inc., 11 East 12 St., N.Y.C. 3.

ATHEIST BOOKS. 32-page catalogue free. TRUTH SEEKER Co., 38 Park Row, N.Y.C. 8.

PYETELL'S BOOK SHOP—Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Books for sale—Catalogue available. 1. Americana (488 titles). 2. Fiction (1600 titles). 3. Medicine—Aviation—Music, etc. 4. Sociology & History. 5. Literature (538 titles). Arts (Fine & Applied).

QUOTE ANYTHING BY—Van Rad, Alera, Vergvedu, Des Vignons, Blackeyes, Desergy, D'Alpinac, Golding, Willows, Saddler, Inten, Goof, Glauss, Leca D'Icy, Starbine, De Villiot, Morton, Gwynn, Van Styk, Lennox. Write for list. READERS' MUSEUM, 31 Barclay St., N.Y.C. 7

DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, Fifth Ave. near 12 St. Visit our going, going, gone department. Book bargains galore at $1.47; 98¢; 68¢; 49¢; 24¢.

3000 SCARCE BOOKS ON HAND. If the one you want is not on hand, I'll find it for you. DELLA MONTGOMERY, R. No. 6, Box 53 B, South Bend, Indiana.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS in or out of print. If it's a book, we may have it. MENDOZA'S, 15 Ann Street. Oldest old book shop in New York.

(*Continued on page 64*)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 63)

WRITERS' CONFERENCES

WRITERS' CONFERENCE. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, July 25-August 12, 1949. Write for information.

FRENCH BOOKS

THE FRENCH BOOK SHOP, 556 Madison Avenue, New York's only French bookshop where French books ONLY are sold exclusively. Mail order catalogues 30¢. Books Bought.

WE PAY CASH for French books, complete libraries and smaller groups. Correspondence invited. FRENCH BOOK SHOP, 83 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

LIBRARIE LIPTON. The French Book Shop, 791 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C. 21. Formerly 4 Place de l'Odeon, Paris. Dealer in French books exclusively; all subjects bought and sold.

LANGUAGES

LEARN ALL LANGUAGES ON RECORDS. All makes—sold, bought, rented. Free details. ALIN, 475 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. MUrray Hill 3-1093.

LEARN ITALIAN OR FRENCH. Languages pleasantly, easily, expertly taught by Italian lady. Also English lessons for French and Italians. Call TEmpleton 8-8255.

PARIS BOUND? Get ready to speak French in 12 lessons. Also Brushup. Parisienne, VAnderbilt 6-2550.

FRENCH conversations, diction, grammar. Expert training by Parisienne (Sorbonne University) N.Y.C. REgent 7-4606.

LITERARY SERVICES

ANITA DIAMANT, THE WRITERS WORKSHOP, INC. Literary Agents, 28 years. We sell short stories, articles, books, radio scripts, plays. Verse also considered. Constructive criticism for new writers. Personal representation for established authors. Editing revision. Write for information, references. 280 Madison Ave., at 40 St., N.Y.C.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPED by editorial secretaries. Call evenings. MUrray Hill 4-0966.

WRITERS. Special profitable book or pamphlet printing and distribution of Histories, Scientific Subjects, Letters, Biographies, etc., which have limited reader appeal. MSS edited or ghost written. Attention to Art Work. COSMOS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 475 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. 17. Editorial Offices, 6533 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28, California.

RESEARCH: Washington's bibliographic facilities are unexcelled. Let our trained researchers place these at your disposal. WILLIAM KILROY ASSOCIATES, 2113 Fort Davis St., S.E., Washington, D.C.

COMPOSITION, REPRODUCTION PROOFS, PRINTING—pamphlet to complete volume. Modern type faces, excellent service, reasonable prices. Estimates. EAGLE MADISON PUBLISHING CO., Madison, N. J. Madison 6-2000.

ELEANOR KING, literary agent, books, stories, novels, plays, screen, all languages, marketed. 19 West 44 St., N.Y.C. 18.

RESEARCH, GHOSTWRITING, REVISION, theses, typing. Send for list of unusually low rates. Box 45, N.Y.C. 24.

GHOSTWRITING, ARTICLES, THESES, books, speeches, revision. NEIL FARBER ASSOCIATES, 1472 Broadway, N.Y.C. 18. Room 925.

WE ARE EQUIPPED to type your reports, theses, manuscripts with intelligence, dispatch and care. 50¢ per thousand words. MIDTOWN TYPING SERVICE, Box 41, Morris Heights Station, N.Y.C. 53.

MANUSCRIPT TYPING. 10 years secretarial and editorial experience with authors and publishers. Reasonable. Baillie, Allendale, N. J.

RESEARCH WORK all types in Bibliotheque Nationale, other Paris libraries. SUZANNE DESMAREST, 64 bis rue Monceau, Paris, 8e.

MANUSCRIPTS intelligently typed for both resident and transient authors. All subjects; all languages. Ethel Waugh, Hotel Bryant, Broadway (54 St.) Circle 6-2100.

MANUSCRIPT TYPING on IBM Electromatic. Up to 15 clear copies. IDA E. NETZER, 40 W. 45 St., N.Y.C. Phones: MUrray Hill 2-1932; CHelsea 2-3184.

WRITER-EDITOR offers constructive criticism of MSS.; also tutoring in prose or verse writing. GRANT CODE, 27 W. 15 St., N.Y.C. 11. WAtkins 9-5319.

PROFITABLE BOOK PUBLICATION on even the limited sale of your book is possible. Details in our free copy of "We Can Publish Your Book" Dept. 5, EXPOSITION PRESS, One Spruce St., N.Y.C. 7.

CLASSIFIED

TRANSLATION AND RESEARCH by European specialists, in 10 languages. AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EMIGRE SCHOLARS AND WRITERS, 66 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. ORegon 5-3121.

PROFITABLE PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE FOR WRITERS. Successful sales suggestions. Special beginners' department. Criticism, Marketing. AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' SERVICE, 24-25 77 St., Jackson Hts., N.Y.C.

LITERARY PROBLEM? Sincere and friendly cooperation offered the professional or promising amateur. Literary services as well as conscientious sales attention. Write today for FREE booklet "Your Road to Writing SUCCESS." DANIEL S. MEAD LITERARY AGENCY, 419 Fourth Ave., Dept. SR, N.Y.C. 16.

WE PUBLISH, print and distribute your manuscript in pamphlet or book form. Send for free folder. WILLIAM FREDERICK PRESS Pamphlet Distributing Company, 313 West 33 St., N.Y.C.

AUTHORS ATTENTION—We are considering adding to our list of publications acceptable manuscripts of prose and poetry. MOSHER PRESS, 81 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPED—Expert, reasonable, prompt. SARA RICE, 216 West 102 St., N.Y.C. Riverside 9-1644.

RESEARCH WORK in Library of Congress, other Washington libraries; bibliography, surveys, special questions, etc. LIBRARY REFERENCE SERVICE, Box 1641, Washington 13, D.C.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPED, EDITED. Intelligent handling. Prompt, courteous service. GLADYS LEAHEY, 551 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. MUrray Hill 7-2227.

MANUSCRIPT TYPING: Intelligent, prompt, inexpensive. AMBASSADOR OFFICE SERVICE, 17 East 48 St., N.Y.C. Plaza 3-1364.

PUBLISHED WRITER, EDITORIAL READER TOP BOOKHOUSE, criticizes, rewrites manuscripts, lists markets. Top references. MARIANNE SINGER, 47 W. 56 St., N.Y.C. Circle 5-4262.

TWENTY-THREE IMPORTANT SERVICES for all writers, available to members. Write for information. NATIONAL WRITERS' CLUB, Denver 2, Colorado.

STORIES, NOVELS, ARTICLES, BOOKS MARKETED. Highly recommended for publication of fiction and nonfiction. Editorially recognized advice, recommendations, editing for revision, sales, publication. Unestablished writers assisted. Information available before sending manuscripts. LAURENCE ROBERTS, LITERARY AGENT, 33 West 42 St., N.Y.C. 18.

WRITING A BOOK? Need inexpensive, competent inspired assistance? Research, indexing, typing (Electromatic). ALICE E. KLUTAS, 548 East 82 St., N.Y.C. 28. RHinelander 4-0277.

PROFESSIONAL HELP FOR NEW AND ESTABLISHED WRITERS. Large staff of distinguished writers and editors including well-known Marshall McClintock, "Nobel Prize Treasury"—Literary Guild; William DeWitt, formerly with Esquire; Howard Richardson, co-author of Broadway's "Dark of the Moon"; Jack Denton Scott, television script writer. Services include: Critical analysis, rewrite, collaboration, editing and revision. General counsel and marketing advice for reasonable evaluation fee. Also MSS typing. PROFESSIONAL WRITERS, 225 E. 51 St., N.Y.C. MUrray Hill 6-5584.

WRITING A BOOK, THESIS, SHORT STORY, PLAY, article? Expert help at minimum cost. Style-improving, revision, MSS evaluation (literary, scientific). Special attention to foreign writers. Also MSS typing, secretarial services, translations, research, proofreading. Top references. SARA CLYNE, 49 W. 56 St., N.Y.C. Circle 5-4262.

PERSONALS

MALE COLLEGE GRADUATE, 21, cultured; spend summer tutoring, companion, secretary. Box 466-H.

SHOWPLACE, modern home for rent on Penobscot Bay, May $125. Season $750. Pictures and details from Ernest Hesse, Yonkers 5, N.Y.

PUBLISHERS, AGENTS! Experienced editorial reader, critic with drive, initiative, adequate magazine staff record. Box 467-H.

SOME COLLECT STAMPS, etchings, horserace stubs, women, but the cultured and discerning collect Decker first editions. Get our checklists. THE DECKER PRESS, Prairie City, Ill.

YOUNG GAGWRITER, brainless, will correspond with persons having similar mental condition. Box 468-H.

YOUNG FELLOW, college graduate, full of ideas would like to correspond with handicapped young lady. Box 469-H.

DO YOU NEED HELP with a report, article, or address without consulting professional ghost writer? Lady with experience, church, social, club work will give consultation for small fee. Box 470-H.

PERSONALS

TABOO FOR TIMID TASTES but coveted by connoisseurs and corsairs—that's LAPSANG-SOUCHONG—the smoky black China Tea. $3.25 pound. Or, try a "Taste Test" tin, only 25¢ postpaid. CARAVEL, 126 Maiden Lane, N.Y.C.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT? Information discreetly developed. Any matter, person, problem anywhere. Personal-Business assignments, representations undertaken. Nationwide. Officially licensed, bonded service. Established 1922. Reasonable. Confidential. William Herman, 170 Broadway, N.Y.C.

CIGARETTES—Popular brands $1.51 per carton postpaid. West of Mississippi add 8¢ per carton. Minimum order 3 cartons. Send check or money order. KING COMPANY, Box 569-C, Dover, Delaware.

RECORDED GUIDANCE by recognized counselors. Personal, vocational, psychological problems. Child Guidance. Write full details. Fee $5.00, or send for information. Montecito Guidance Council, 828 Poniente, Santa Fe, N.M.

RETIRING? TEN-room, modern home, in quiet, neighborly community, Maine, fine condition. Box 267-H.

MINIATURE POODLES, black, brown. The Companion of the Literate. Puppies, $100. Vollnhofer, Colfax, California.

YOU MUST SEE New Yorker artist CHARLES ADDAM'S book of 8 starting jumbo prints from the Haunted House series. Send $15. to AMERICAN FOLIO COMPANY, Westport, Conn. If not delighted return within 15 days for full refund.

MILLINERY—Your pet hat — Reblocked — Remodeled. Miss Ruth, 66 Fifth Avenue. ORegon 5-2598.

JOB FLOUNDERING? Consult Helen Trimpe, Counselor, 342 Madison Ave., (44 St.) N.Y.C. MUrray Hill 2-5330.

INTERESTED IN MAYAN, AZTEC, INCA CIVILIZATIONS; also Mexico and Central America. Send for free booklist. Box 64-H.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS printed on individual gummed labels, 300 for $1.50. Box 979-K.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS (over 100 dealers in 27 cities throughout the world) invites your inquiries. Send lists, or mention interests. TAAB, 529 S. Melville St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY DON'T YOU WRITE? Writing short stories, articles, etc., will enable you to earn extra money. In your spare time we teach you to write the way newspaper men learn—by writing. Free "Writing Aptitude Test" tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities essential to successful writing. Veterans! This course approved for Veterans Training. Write today! NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE OF AMERICA. Suite 5219E. 1 Park Ave., N.Y.C. 16.

EUROPEAN WOMAN, German background, in 50's, experienced with newspaper, book-work wishes work as university house mother, librarian, research assistant, etc. Box 174-H.

TRAVEL HUNGARY. Finances low. Will sell recipe famous Cape to Cairo, yes, even Moscow as "Pat's Waffles". $1.00. Please? Box 326-H.

OUR FREE CATALOGUES offer old, rare, valuable, unusual, curious, philosophical, literary, historical, libertine, religious, decorative, useful, English language and foreign books. H. H. Evans, 1157 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Cal.

N.Y.C. TO EUROPE, 6 weeks beginning July 7, via steamship take 1 male passenger about 30. Box 475-H.

REQUIRE: 2 bedroom bungalow, kitchen, swimming, privacy. Near N.Y.C. Under $300. season. Box 474-H.

MATURE LADY, interested in people, conversation, music, books, invites correspondence from mature gentleman, similarly inclined. Box 473-H.

WHAT ROENTGENOLOGIST, photographer or researcher could use our sound-proofed, air-conditioned but windowless radio studios? One large, two small. Claremont is across Connecticut from Vermont, near Dartmouth. Lake Sunapee. Boston three hours, N.Y.C. overnight by train. Daily Eagle, Claremont, N.H.

IN THE BERKSHIRES! House 11 rooms, 5 fireplaces, new oil burner. 8 room year-round guest house; 3 barns, log cabin. 140 acres. 2 brooks. 3 lakes nearby. $16,500. Write: L. Ewen, Canaan, Conn. Phone: Canaan 103-J2.

FOR SALE: Complete Who's Who, 1899 through 1941. Offer? Box 406-H.

ATTRACTIVE WOMAN, temporarily a shut-in, physically but not mentally. Wide interests, especially music, literature, people, home. Will cultured adults write me? Box 258-H.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS

HARVARD ALUMUS, 25, personable, seeks summer work anywhere on planet. Box 360-H.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE bound on a slim budget. Leave May 25th. Responsible young man at your service for appropriate consideration. Box 416-H.

VIGOROUS, ATTRACTIVE WOMAN, considerable experience but no degree, seeks position in school or elsewhere, where personality, background and executive ability will be valuable. Box 417-H.

WALLINGFORD, VERMONT. Restored farm house for rent June 1 to August 15. Five bedrooms, large living-dining room, two bathrooms. Huge fireplace, antique furniture, lots of land, charming views. $300. R. Peattie. 1601 Perry St., Columbus, Ohio.

PERSONABLE, SUCCESSFUL business gentleman, interested music, literature, travel, would appreciate correspondence from like minded female. Box 419-H.

SUBLET: June 5 to September 15, Greenwich Village, N.Y. lower duplex, 6 rooms, airy living room 20 x 16, 2 baths, piano, garden, $200. monthly. Write: Box 418-H. Phone: CHelsea 2-5824.

CULTURED, YOUNG, PROFESSIONAL MAN, linguist, traveler, aspirant writer, high standards, wishes correspondence from attractive, intelligent, refined lady. Preferably a writer. Box 420-H.

SIX ROOMS, elevator apartment, East 60's, June-September, $250. monthly. REgent 4-0207.

PARISIAN GIRL would be interested in correspondence about existentialism, expressionism, impressionism in art and life. Box 421-H.

IDEAL 5 ROOM APARTMENT for executive and wife; harbor view, Brooklyn Heights, 5 months sub-lease. Phone: MAin 5-7130.

SCULPTOR, well-known, will exchange sculpture for summer cottage, near swimming. Box 422-H.

YOUNG LYRICIST would contact composer of promise in N.Y.C. area. Box 423-H.

PURPOSEFUL PEREGRINATIONS yearned for by well-traveled, well-educated, thirtyish, city sated secretary; impeccable references. Box 424-H.

WHO OFFERS NOVELIST summer without housework? Anywhere! Exchange editing, teaching, shorthand, baby-sitting, part-time. Box 425-H.

IMAGINATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY—unusual, exciting photographic studies in your home. Call Bert Lawrence, CIrcle 5-7928 for information and appointment.

LADY, refined, pleasant, interested in business, politics, science, invites correspondence from mature gentleman. Box 426-H.

FOR RENT: Conn. bungalow, 4 rooms, 100 miles from N.Y.C., on private lake, tennis court. Car essential. $500. season. Box 427-H.

ATTRACTIVE, AMIABLE LADY welcomes correspondence from intelligent, versatile and matured professional man. Box 428-H.

THE U. S. ARMY NEEDS LIBRARIANS. Graduate and undergraduate library positions are open on Army posts within the U.S. and overseas. Basic salary for graduate librarians $2974.80, undergraduate, $2724.00. Openings in Europe and Japan are for two years, in Guam and Okinawa one year each. Address inquiry to Library Branch, Office of the Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.

EAST NINETIES, garden house, three masters, two baths, summer rental $100. Box 429-H.

INVESTORS: lower income tax. DIFFERENT enterprises reap success in modern life. Long-experienced teacher has original idea for school fulfilling much needed deficiency. Box 430-H.

SLIGHTLY IOTISH office, sharable, has phones, desk typewriter, near village. Reasonable. Box 431-H.

LIBERAL, ENTHUSIASTIC COLLEGE GIRL, psychology major and brand new B.A., desires means of earning passage to Europe this summer. Variety of interests: good companion. Anything considered. Box 432-H.

DO YOU KNOW when the Egyptian is coming? Your bookseller does.

BEAUTIFUL HARBOR HILL INN, so near N.Y.C., yet out of this world. A.N. Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, N.Y. Telephone: C.S. 975.

WOULD BROAD-MINDED FEMALE enjoy epistolary entertainment via correspondence with uninhibited male? Box 415-H.

NOW! PAY 25% LESS for every book you buy! (and deduct it in advance) Deduct 25% in advance from list price of any book of any publisher, except foreign or text books. Simply tell us you'll buy as few as 4 books within year. You get original publisher's editions. Same-day shipment. Add 15¢ per book for postage and handling. Order today or write for details. DIVIDEND BOOK CLUB Dept S9, 788 Broadway, NYC 3.

PERSONALS

2 ROOM COTTAGE, kitchenette, hot and cold water, sleeps four. Near waterfall and natural pool, at Shawnee near Delaware Water Gap. $75. for June. J. A. Stabile, Freeport 9-3470.

ERSTWHILE IDEALIST(E) longs to resume some status through correspondence with likewise male. Interests: music, art, literature. Box 455-H.

PERSONABLE, University of Chicago graduate with attractive wife desires responsible, stimulating employment here or abroad. Widely traveled, complete educational background, excellent qualifications. Box 456-H.

BREAKING UP private collection Erotica and Californiana. Want lists invited. I may have the book you are looking for. Box 457-H.

I REQUIRE a part-time male secretary, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4. Major subjects, theatre, music, bibliography, elementary medicine. Typing necessary. Location midtown. Box 458-H.

PROFESSOR, wife, child seek vacation facilities, cultural envioronment, good swimming, presence of other families. Box 459-H.

STUDIO COTTAGE, completely rebuilt for year-round residence. Near Middlebury, Vt. and viewing Green Mts. 4 rooms, tub-shower, attic expandable into 2 rooms plus bath. Antique pine flooring, modern kitchen, oil heat with thousand gallon tank, completely electrified. Owner back in military service, must sell, $6400. with 3½ acres. Mrs. A. F. Landon, Realtor, Brandon, Vt.

ATTRACTIVE FEMALE, running gamet from low-to-high brow, seeks correspondence with congenial male. Box 460-H.

FARAWAY, convalescing from tuberculosis lady, would welcome letters from mature cure-chasers. Box 461-H.

TRAVELED MALE, university graduate would correspond with female of sophisticated and exotic type or inclinations. Box 462-H.

COLLEGF TEACHER desires summer as tutor, companion, editor expository writing, woman taking responsibility in home. Judgment, understanding, first class professional record. Interview in N.Y.C. Box 463-H.

JOURNALISM GRADUATE, male, wants interesting job, N.Y.C. Reporting and publicity experience. Box 464-H.

MATURE GENTLEMAN with highly respectful attitude toward the feminine sex, would appreciate correspondence from females who understand and demand such views. Box 465-H.

TEACHER WANTS SUMMER JOB. B.A., direct amateur plays, read aloud. Library training and experience. Interested writing. Fairly well-read. Summer experience, hotels, restaurants. Can drive, can't type, won't play cards. Middle-aged but not stultified. Go anyplace. Box 407-H.

FOR RENT. Cottage, lake front Gardner Lake, Conn. Ideal for writer or retirement. Season or year. Box 408-H.

WANTED: Intelligent, cooperative, agile woman to live in small family, country home with all labor-saving equipment. Agility and love of dogs essential to help raise and train show dogs. Books, movies, TV. Transportation to Washington, DC, Baltimore. One week's trial mandatory for both parties' satisfaction. Box 409-H.

BOSTON SUMMER RENTAL, June 15 to September 15, professor's Beacon Hill seven room furnished house. Parking space, $450. Box 410-H.

MATURE, MALE university teacher would enjoy correspondence with intelligent woman interested in life of moderation with humor. Box 411-H.

WANTED: Share simple country house, week-ends, summer. Congenial professional woman. Box 412-H.

DR. KILTON STEWART lectures on various phases of magico-religious ceremonies in primitive societies. Wednesdays, 8:30, Sundays, 4:00. 31 Park Avenue, LExington 2-8042.

YOUNG MAN seeks position as companion, will travel U.S. or abroad. Box 413-H.

ROOM IN LOVELY COUNTRY HOME for cultured woman. Gardens, garage. One hour N.Y.C. Box 414-H.

DO YOU KNOW when the Egyptian is coming? Your bookseller does.

TASTE-TEMPTING TEAS TO PAMPER YOUR TASTE! Half-pound packages. Darjeeling, $.93; Fancy Flowery Ceylon, $1.10; Assam, $1.08; English Breakfast, $.75; Smoky Lapsang Souchong, $1.68; Irish Style, $1.03; Formosa Oolong, $.98; Jasmine, $1.80; Green Pan-Fried Japan, $.80; Uncolored B. F. Japan, $.80; Finhead Gunpowder, $.88; Young Hyson, $.93. Initial orders postpaid. Caravel, 126 Maiden Lane, N.Y.C.

PERSONALS

THOMAS JEFFERSON SCHOOL. Middle Western school preparing for Eastern colleges. Good teaching and hard work under Harvard, Yale, Princeton faculty. Greek, Tennis. Concerts and theatre in nearby St. Louis. Robin McCoy, Rt. 6, Box 238, Sappington 23, Missouri.

VACATIONS

ARTISTS AND WRITERS: Century-old, sea captain's home restored to accomodate 20 guests. On spring-fed mountain lake near Camden where mountains meet sea. From $36 weekly. Picture folder MERRYMEETING, Camden, Maine.

TENNIS AND SWIMMING on our own 200 acres at HIGH POINT, New Marlboro, Mass.

ENJOY OLD WORLD CHARM in America's oldest city. ALENCIA HOTEL, St. Augustine, Florida.

MERRIEBROOK, Poughquag, New York. Delightful peaceful homestead. Adults only. Tempting meals. Inexpensive. North Clove 2421.

GREEN SHADOWS, Lyme, Conn., quiet informal country life; good food, comfortable beds.

COUNTRY VACATION! SUDBURY INN on Lake Hortania, Sudbury, Vermont. Superlative food, Crow-bar.

WEED FARM, EAST MONTPELIER, Vermont. Comfort, delicious food, swimming, beautiful landscape.

YOUR SON FED UP WITH CAMP? Investigate the Prairie Trek Expedition to American Southwest. Opportunities for amateur journalists, naturalists, radio operators. Two months of field work under competent staff. Prospectus available. Hillis L. Howie, Community School, 900 Lay Road, St. Louis 24, Mo.

MT. DESERT ISLAND, MAINE—Waterfront cottage, July-August. Accommodates four. Electric refrigeration, gas cooking, modern plumbing. Superb View. Box 221-H.

LIKE THE COUNTRY? Come to Graymont, a Colonial farmhouse. Good food. R. D. 2, Middlebury, Vermont.

"STORY BOOK VACATION" just 65 minutes from Grand Central in setting of intense beauty. Do nothing or golf, ride or swim. Miss See, MAin 4-2419, or Oldstone, P. O. Peekskill, 4, N.Y.

LARGE RECORD COLLECTION, good tennis, private lake, all sports. SOUTHWIND, Woodbourne, N.Y.

OPENING MAY 27. Rates as low as $45. weekly. HIGH POINT, New Marlboro, Mass.

BERMUDA—FOR RENT, well-furnished cottages on waterfront, near Hamilton. Box 203 Hamilton, Bermuda.

WHEELER COTTAGE—on Lake Champlain—a quiet informal place for vacationers who wish to relax. $40 a week, no extras. Mrs. A. K. Wheeler, St. Albans Bay, Vermont.

SMOKESHIRE WAY: High in Vermont's Green Mountains. Inspiring to poets, painters, lovers of beautiful country. Reasonable. Folder. RFD 1, Chester Depot, Vermont.

SUBLET mid-June to mid-October. Furnished one room apartment. 86 St. near Fifth Ave., cross ventilation, service, $70. monthly. SAcramento 2-3290.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H. 2 summer homes to rent. 2 miles from Sugar Hill. High elevation. Furnished. Modern. 10 rooms and 5 rooms. A. Baller, Heath, Mass.

BEE AND THISTLE INN, Old Lyme, Conn. for those who love country, seashore, arts. Folder.

MAINE, Lake Kezar. Charming, informal 40-guest hideaway. Superb American-Jewish cuisine. Fishing, tennis, golf, beach. Every comfort. Counselors for children. Unrestricted. Kinapic Lodge, Lovell.

BERKSHIRES adjoining, charming furnished year round home, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, Youngstown kitchen, tremendous living room, large stone fireplace, 150 acres, pond, brook, complete privacy, 20 minutes Tanglewood Music Festival. Must see to appreciate. Rent long or short season. Box 471-H.

ASPINWALL LODGE, on island resort for men and women, ¼ mile from mainland, 65 miles from Portland, Maine. Relax, or be active. Every comfort, small informal group. $8-$11 per day American plan. Directors: Katherine Swain, Jessamine Fenner, Medomak, Maine.

CLARK-WARNER CAMPS, Rainbow Lake, New York. Good food. Reasonable Rates. Adults.

WYOMING—Ride its hills and canyons. Fish in its mountain streams, (or maybe just relax by them.) How? Write: PATON RANCH, Shell, Wyoming.

MUSIC LOVER? Vacation at gracious MARLBORO MANOR in heart of Berkshire Music Festival area. Stately mansion surrounded by 600 acres of majestic countryside. Splendidly appointed rooms; delightful food; charming atmosphere. Don't delay. Limited to 25 adults. Box 472-H.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOUBLE-CROSTIC No. 790

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Elizabeth S. Kingsley

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Stupid; foolish.	176 63 37 138 53 6 112
B. Italian composer in many musical forms, but mostly opera (1749-1801).	89 99 77 9 119 22 70 34
C. Resplendent; bright.	155 187 182 20 68 149 143 146 131 97
D. Muse of epic poetry; mother of Orpheus (Gr. myth.).	104 86 111 140 13 16 7 29
E. English actor whose name was really Brodribb (1838-1905).	59 31 148 27 132 125
F. A darter found in lakes and streams from Lake Superior south and east (2 wds.).	173 56 177 118 142 87 24 160
G. A case in English grammar.	30 47 1 93 83 62 141 123 58 136
H. Volcano of many eruptions in the Andes in Peru, esp. 1582-1783.	41 71 164 43 158
I. Places a burden upon.	5 54 84 151 64 81 60 35 122
J. Imposes restraints upon.	55 79 134 178 169 65 26 121
K. A scatter rug.	115 161 165 174 80 14 110 44
L. Where Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.	139 19 51 72 33 3 159 90 96 117
M. Applied to plays in form of ceremonial drama peculiar to Japan.	124 170 25

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
N. Without aim or purpose.	133 48 32 67 181 154 76 128 144
O. An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class (music).	73 95 49 106 126
P. One who for the sake of expediency will modify his opinion, policy, etc.	129 92 103 75 135 145 21
Q. Original name borne by Joshua (Bib.).	127 190 102 113 172
R. Schumann's third symphony.	171 85 107 100 114 168 105
S. In China, formerly, the place where the business of any public department was transacted.	38 156 42 91 183
T. Has begun flight (2 wds.).	94 23 4 188 180 52 28 108
U. To remove the epidermis of a skin, as in chamois leather (leather mfg.).	11 147 57 82 66 101 166 40
V. A hare in its first year.	150 45 157 191 167 109 17
W. First American to receive the Nobel Prize in literature, 1930.	50 98 61 69 186
X. A gushing or unrestrained utterance in speech or writing.	8 130 39 175 153 36 78 189
Y. Paid for service, etc.	162 120 46 185 137 152 10 18 74 179 12
Z. American foreign correspondent and writer (1899–; "Personal History," 1935).	184 2 163 116 88 15

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Read up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram.

When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition).

						1 G	2 Z	3 L	4 T	5 I	6 A	7 D	8 X	9 B	10 Y	11 U								
12 Y	13 D	14 K		15 Z	16 D	17 V		18 Y	19 L	20 C	21 P	22 B	23 T	24 F	25 M									
26 J	27 E	28 T	29 D		30 G	31 E	32 N	33 L	34 B	35 I	36 X	37 A	38 S		39 X	40 U								
41 H	42 S		43 H	44 K	45 V		46 Y	47 G	48 N	49 O	50 W		51 L	52 T	53 A	54 I								
55 J		56 F	57 U		58 G	59 E	60 I	61 W		62 G	63 A	64 I	65 J		66 U	67 N								
	68 C	69 W	70 B		71 H	72 L	73 O	74 Y		75 P	76 N	77 B	78 X	79 J	80 K	81 I								
82 U	83 G		84 I	85 R	86 D	87 F	88 Z	89 B	90 L	91 S	92 P	93 G		94 T	95 O	96 L								
97 C	98 W		99 B	100 R		101 U	102 Q	103 P	104 D	105 R		106 O	107 R		108 T	109 V								
110 K	111 D		112 A	113 Q		114 R	115 K		116 Z	117 L	118 F	119 B	120 Y	121 J	122 I	123 G								
124 M	125 E		126 O	127 Q	128 N	129 P		130 X	131 C	132 E	133 N	134 J	135 P	136 G	137 Y	138 A								
139 L	140 D		141 G	142 F	143 C	144 N	145 P		146 C	147 U		148 E	149 C	150 V	151 I	152 Y								
153 X		154 N	155 C	156 S	157 V	158 H		159 L	160 F	161 K		162 Y	163 Z	164 H	165 K	166 U								
167 V	168 R		169 J	170 M	171 R	172 Q	173 F		174 K	175 X	176 A	177 F	178 J	179 Y	180 T	181 N								
	182 C	183 S		184 Z	185 Y	186 W	187 C	188 T	189 X	190 Q	191 V													

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 50 of this issue.

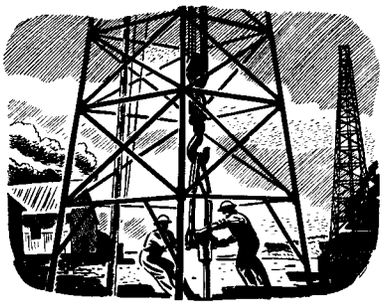
PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) Reports for 1948...

A year of Progress and Results for an Oil-using World!..

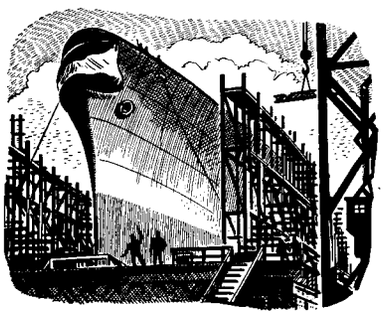
OIL SHORTAGE FEARS of a year ago have vanished. All around the world, oil resources are expanding. In doing their part to meet the rising needs for oil, this Company and its affiliates last year made the greatest efforts in their history. Here are some facts from this Company's Annual Report to its more than 200,000 stockholders . . .

1 TOTAL PRODUCTION AGAIN INCREASED. After setting new records in both 1946 and 1947, this Company and affiliates in 1948 increased crude oil production by 8% over the year before. Output of crude oil by our domestic affiliates represented 9% of the total crude produced in the U.S. Output of affiliates, world-wide, represented 14% of world production.



More wells drilled than ever before. Proved reserves increased

2 SEARCH FOR NEW OIL SOURCES SET RECORDS. More wells were drilled than ever before. Costs for this were a record $374,000,000 in 1948. Proved reserves in the earth at year's end were at a new high.



14 new Supertankers ordered, each nearly twice the size of wartime tankers

3 EVEN GREATER COSTS FOR EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT were again required to meet rising needs for oil. Jersey Standard and affiliates spent a record $529,415,000 in 1948, even more than 1947's investment of 426 millions. For these needs and payment of dividends, money again was drawn from earnings, from borrowing, from sale of assets, and from further call on savings of past years.

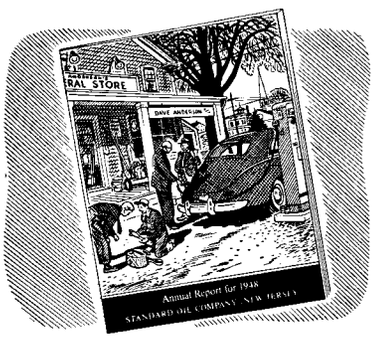
4 NEW FACILITIES RESULTED ALL OVER THE OIL-PRODUCING WORLD. In Venezuela, the world's largest pipeline was completed. Fourteen new supertankers were ordered, each nearly twice the capacity of wartime tankers. At Montreal and Edmonton in Canada; at Billings, Montana; Linden, New Jersey; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, new refining facilities for more and better oil products went into service. At Amuay, Venezuela, a new 60,000 barrels per day refinery neared completion.

New facilities like this modern refinery help increase oil supplies

5 RELATIONS WITH EMPLOYEES CONTINUED EXCELLENT. Again there were no domestic strikes or work stoppages. At year's end the gross investment in property, plant and equipment amounted to $26,600 for each of the 129,000 employees of Jersey and its affiliated companies.

6 BOTH INCOME AND EXPENDITURES ROSE. As reported in the consolidated statement, total income of all companies was $3,332,187,000, an increase of 40% over 1947. At the same time, costs were also up 40%. $1,386,248,000 was paid for crude oil and other supplies, $573,459,000 paid to employees, $492,000,000 for other operating costs. Taxes of $268,000,000 were paid.

7 RECORD NET EARNINGS, LARGELY PLOUGHED BACK. Consolidated net earnings totaled $365,605,000. Yet this total, plus affiliates' earnings assignable to stockholders other than Jersey, plus all of the year's depreciation allowances was just about equal to the amount of money put back into the business to meet pressing needs for expansion and replacements. Stockholders of Standard Oil Company (N.J.) received dividends of $2.00 per share of the Company's stock, plus a stock dividend of two shares for each 40 shares held.



For copies of the full report write Room 1626, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

ALTHOUGH world oil consumption for the year increased 6.5%, and U.S. consumption 5.6% . . . the need was met and more. Threatened shortages were averted. Proved reserves in the earth are greater than ever before. New, modern facilities for meeting present and future needs are coming into operation throughout the world. Increasingly, human progress calls for more and more oil. In every way, the year 1948 was a year of progress and results for an oil-using world.

The better you live, the more oil you use!

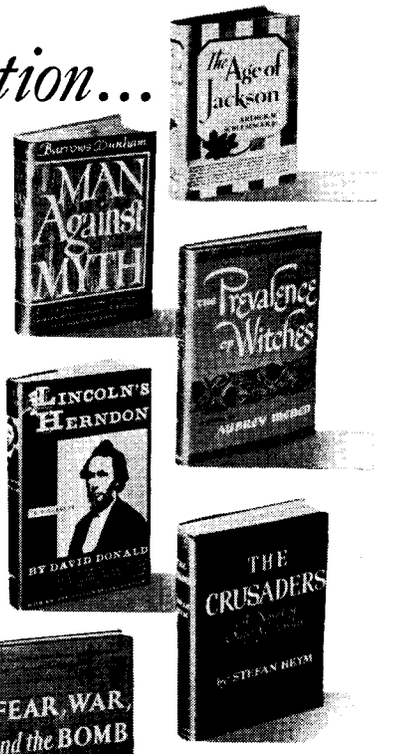
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Best in Fiction and Non-fiction...

THE SHOW OF VIOLENCE by Fredric Wertham M.D., CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY by Alan Paton, THE NAKED AND THE DEAD by Norman Mailer, THE SITUATION IN ASIA by Owen Lattimore—these are some of the notable current and recent selections of the Book Find Club. They are representative of the books—the best in fiction and non-fiction—that the Book Find Club distributes among its more than 65,000 members month after month—such distinguished works as CEREMONY OF INNOCENCE by Elizabeth Charlotte Webster, FEAR, WAR, AND THE BOMB by P. M. S. Blackett, THE PREVALENCE OF WITCHES by Aubrey Menen, THE AGE OF JACKSON by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. and many others. They are all books that every intelligent reader wants to read and to own for his permanent library.



...and at Big Savings to You!

THE publishers' list prices of these selections range from $2.75 to $5.00, but as a member of the Book Find Club you pay *ONLY THE REGULAR MEMBERSHIP PRICE OF* $1.65 a book (plus postage and handling). Actually, this represents *an average saving of more than 50 percent* on your book purchases.

You can start your membership in the Book Find Club now with any one of the selections featured on this page. In addition, as a new member, you may choose a FREE book, as your new membership gift, from among those listed in the coupon below.

Join The Book Find Club

Membership is very simple. There are no fees or dues. You pay only for the books you accept—*at the Club's special membership price*—and you are under no obligation to take more than four in a full membership year. Each month the *Book Find News* is mailed to you free, so you can decide for yourself in advance if you want the selection announced. If you do not want it, you simply return the printed form (supplied by us) which tells us not to send the book. Since it is almost certain that you read at least four Book Find Club selections during the year anyway, why not get them from the Club at the tremendous savings we are able to effect through our large printing orders.

THE BOOK FIND CLUB, 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

Please enroll me as a member of the Book Find Club. I agree to purchase a minimum of 4 selections a year at the SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP PRICE OF ONLY $1.65 a book (plus 24c postage and handling). I may cancel my membership at any time after taking 4 selections.

Please send me as my first selection.....

Also, send me FREE, the book checked below:

- ☐ MIND AND BODY *by Dr. Flanders Dunbar*
- ☐ THE TIMES OF MELVILLE AND WHITMAN *by Van Wyck Brooks*
- ☐ THE SKY IS RED *by Giuseppe Berto*
- ☐ THE STILWELL PAPERS *by Theodore H. White*
- ☐ THE WORLD WITHIN *edited by Mary Louise Aswell*
- ☐ PROUD DESTINY *by Lion Feuchtwanger*
- ☐ OUR PLUNDERED PLANET *by Fairfield Osborn*

Name.....
(*Please print*)

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

(*Prices slightly higher in Canada*) SRL-7

Fill in the Coupon ... ..Mail Today

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED